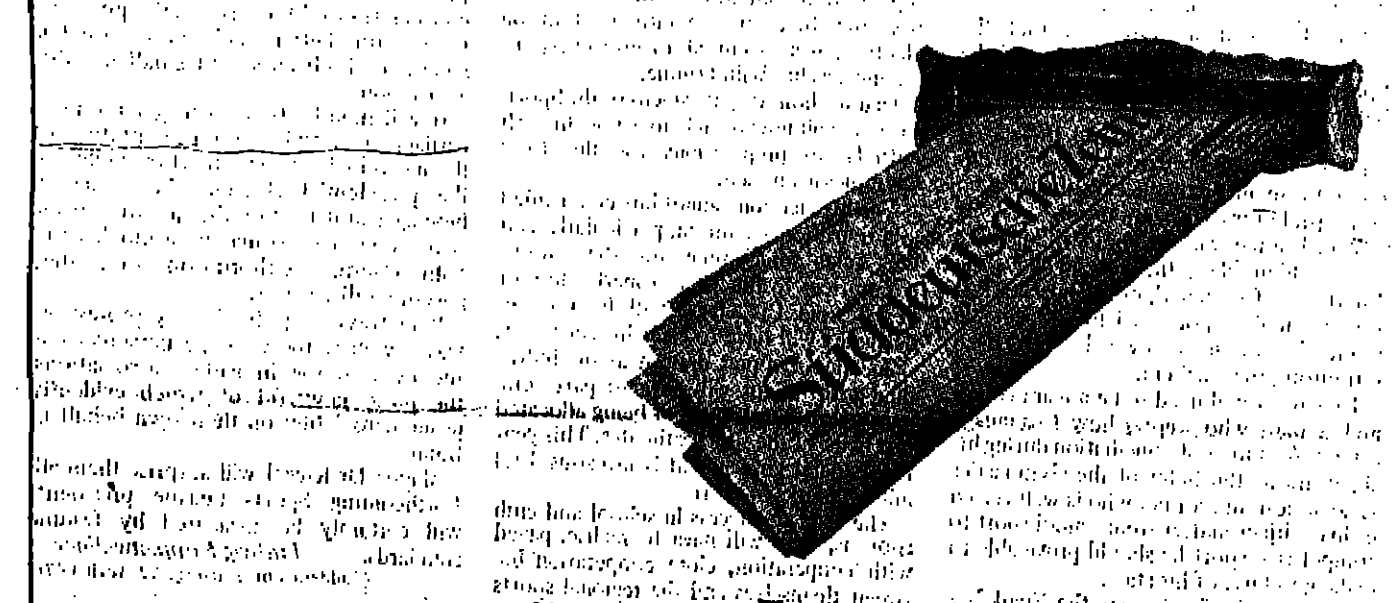


Beruflicher und persönlicher Erfolg kommt nicht von allein. Eine große Zeitung gehört dazu.



Am besten die.

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 21 May 1970
Ninth Year - No. 423 - By air

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Bonn holds back from hot rhetoric over Cambodia

For the time being the Federal government is working on the assumption that President Nixon still proposes to pull out of Vietnam and has no intention of making the Cambodian operation a turning-point in his South-East Asian policy. Rolf Pauls, Bonn's ambassador in Washington, certainly seems to have come to this conclusion. The Cambodian operation would thus be a temporary military move designed to protect the Allied flank in Vietnam for which the President has opted in full awareness of the grave political risks involved.

This flanking manoeuvre is accordingly designed primarily to provide the undermined, decaying military regime in South Vietnam with a chance of survival.

This interpretation, on which Bonn is basing its entire approach in an affair that is most unpleasant for the Federal government too, is viewed dubiously in other European capitals.

It is doubtful whether the people that matter in Washington foresaw the unanimity of Europe's reaction to the Cam-

America is not jeopardised on Cambodia's account, neither in thought nor in public utterance. This relationship is to be maintained whatever happens.

There is no intention whatsoever of allowing this country to be harnessed into an anti-Nixon front. That would be strictly contrary to Bonn's interests, which are being kept firmly in mind at this moment of confusion.

Which is not, of course, to say that there are not members of the government who would not have preferred demonstrative silence to be Bonn's reaction to Mr Nixon's marching orders. They note the embarrassed evasiveness of post-de Gaulle France.

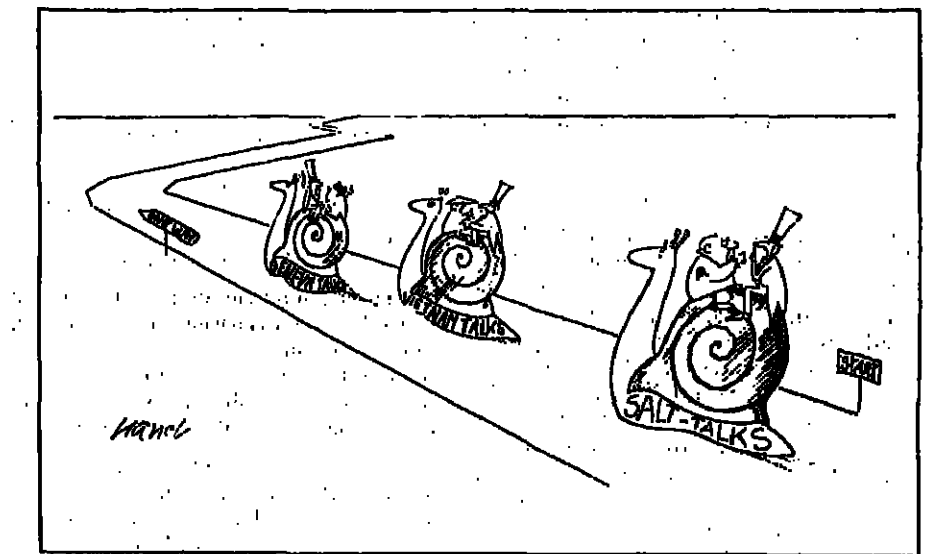
The build-up by means of development aid and trade of a modest Federal Republic influence in Asia has hardly been noticed by politicians. Bonn has time anyway. Yet not even this is the main reason why the Federal government is upset by the Cambodian operation.

Bonn's anxiety (in the fullest meaning of the word) derives from European, Mediterranean and international political repercussions of America's recent involvement in the continental and social revolutionary disruptions of Asia.

This anxiety even goes so far as to wonder whether the Salt talks in Vienna might not now be overshadowed to the detriment of this country's policy towards the Eastern Bloc, which is a distinct possibility.

The prospects of eliminating potential bones of contention in Europe and surrounding areas will be nil if America does not pull out of Vietnam, preferring instead to seek a military solution again.

The reduction of US troop presence in Central Europe will be alarmingly ac-



The peace race
(Cartoon: Hanel/DER VOLKSWIRT)

celerated should American sacrifices in terms of men and money in the Asian labyrinth assume the proportions of an overwhelming political burden.

As far as Bonn is concerned this approach is a sine qua non of the precautionary measures that are being undertaken together with other European allies with a view to containing the Cambodian business and its political consequences.

Foreign Minister Scheel's Asian tour assumes increasing importance in the circumstances. Between Jakarta and Tokyo he will need to support everything he can that is likely to help Bonn's ally America to extricate itself from Cambodia without harm.

Neither Willy Brandt nor Walter Scheel overestimate this possibility. They fully realise that the Federal Republic as a medium-size and medium-quality Continental power can exercise only a limited influence on the muscle-flexing of a superpower.

Bonn has no intentions of smuggling its signature in among the list of signatories

of the 1954 Geneva agreement of Indo-China or the 1962 Laos agreement. Bonn's anxiety and the diplomatic activity undertaken with anxiety as the keynote will be kept within modest, reasonable limits synchronised between the Chancellor, the Foreign Minister and his future State Secretary.

The desire to send a diplomatic note to Washington, London and Paris but also to Asian governments has come out uppermost. This can only be of benefit.

Foreign Minister Scheel's Asian tour may prove useful over and above information and maintenance of contacts in the present confused situation. There are possibilities of action in Jakarta and Tokyo.

The opportunity of doing the United States a good turn by playing a part in holding open an acceptable political solution to the Indo-China conflict must be grasped.

Jürgen Tarn
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 May 1970)

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bodia decision. They certainly failed to inform all allied governments in Europe, let alone consult them.

This too came as something of a shock. No doubt unintentionally Washington has shown complete disregard for its Allies. US ambassador Kenneth Rush has neither asked to see the Chancellor or Foreign Minister nor has Ambassador Pauls been requested to call on the State Department.

Detailed information permitting clearer insight into the reasons behind the American decision to widen the war has thus not been forthcoming, and other European governments seem to be in the same position, which is none too good for Nato.

It is nonetheless a matter of course that the Federal government is taking the greatest care to ensure that the relationship of trust between this country and

The new support and friendship pact between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia is obviously intended by Moscow to be an unanswerable restatement of its hegemony over its Eastern allies. This must be the conclusion to arrive at now that the men from the Kremlin have left Prague on their way home.

For the first time Moscow has secured far-reaching treaty rights to intervene in an Eastern Bloc country. The Prague pact describes the defence of Socialism as the joint duty of all socialist countries. It contains more than the usual pledges of support in the event of attack from without, though.

According to the terms of the treaty Moscow is also obliged to intervene in the event of domestic crises. The extensible intervention clause, Paragraph Five of the agreement, permits the Soviet Union to take necessary measures against Czechoslovakia to defend the socialist achievements of the people and the security and independence of both countries.

This ruling allows Moscow to avoid setting a date for Soviet military withdrawal from Czechoslovakia. The highly significant protection clause extends to all sectors including the economy.

The Brezhnev doctrine, reckoned in the

Moscow consolidates grip on East Bloc nations

Eastern Bloc to be a Western defamation, remains vaguely defined as far as the details are concerned but the doctrine of limited sovereignty of socialist countries nonetheless represents a threat to all attempts to pursue an independent policy.

In Prague the Soviet Union has in any case indirectly warned Eastern Europe once again against going it alone. The final communiqué of the Prague meeting emphasises that in foreign policy the USSR and Czechoslovakia attach prime importance to the unity of the socialist countries and the socialist community.

The new agreement is without doubt intended as a model for relations within the Eastern Bloc. It is thus not unimportant that representatives of varying status came from the various Eastern Bloc countries to attend the signature and attendant celebrations.

Hungary and Rumania were content to

send an emissary from their central committees.

The Prague meeting also underlined the varying force of Bonn's policy on the German Question. While the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia for the most part repeated their customary demands the head of the East Berlin delegation, politbureau member Albert Norden, delivered a quiver of propaganda harps aimed at this country.

Premier Kosygin and First Secretary Brezhnev left the room before Norden began and did not return until he had finished.

It would probably be going too far to see this as a demonstrative gesture aimed at East Berlin attacks on Chancellor Brandt and other members of the Federal government, as some observers in Prague did.

Norden's assertion that Bonn is waging an international cold war against the GDR and that Social Democratic Ministers in Bonn "do their level best to serve the interests of an inhuman capitalism" will, in view of Bonn's links of understanding with Moscow, Warsaw and the rest of Eastern Europe, merely be dismissed as outdated tactics.

(Hendelblatt, 21 May 1970)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Problems facing International Atomic Energy Agency

Following ratification by the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain as nuclear powers and forty other countries the non-proliferation treaty came into force at the beginning of March.

In June a conference of the 103 members of the International Atomic Energy Agency is to be held in Vienna to clarify the fundamentals of the system of controls provided for in the terms of the treaty.

Discussion is badly needed. Although nearly 100 countries have already signed the non-proliferation treaty not one has yet entered into negotiations with the IAEA on an inspection agreement as required under the terms of the treaty.

Reactors are a normal export commodity nowadays but very few countries interested in building a reactor for purposes of research, power generation or desalination of seawater can boast uranium reserves, let alone costly and complicated isotope separators.

At present the five nuclear powers are alone in possessing plant for the production of fissile uranium 235. The remainder are dependent on one or other of these five for supplies of nuclear fuel.

The nuclear powers are determined to ensure that the fuel supplied and the plutonium produced as a by-product of nuclear reactors is not on the quiet used for nuclear warheads. This is why common agreements between suppliers and purchasers including inspection and careful bookkeeping have evolved.

In recent years there has been an increasing trend to transfer responsibility for inspection under the terms of bilateral agreements to the IAEA in Vienna.

In addition to transfer agreements there are project agreements which come about when the IAEA is directly involved in promotion of a specific nuclear project.

(generally in developing countries) and unilateral submission, by which a country demonstrates the veracity of its policy by voluntarily allowing the IAEA to inspect its nuclear plant.

At the moment the IAEA already employs 43 inspectors from 31 countries. The inspection of nuclear installations in foreign countries is by no means their main sphere of activity, though.

For the most part they keep stock of the whereabouts of deliveries of fissile material at any given time. With the rapid development of the peaceful exploitation of atomic energy the IAEA is bound to become an important data centre.

The establishment of an international controls system is having a rough passage. Most governments signed the non-proliferation treaty without much enthusiasm and are biding their time before entering into negotiations with Vienna.

The five Euratom countries (except for France, which has not signed the treaty) have even agreed to make their ratification dependent on a satisfactory solution to the question of controls. Other countries, fearing they might then be at a

disadvantage, want first to await the result of the negotiations between Euratom and the IAEA.

Compared with other countries Euratom is in a better position since it has been able, within the framework of a general transfer agreement with the United States, to develop a system of mutual controls that the Five would like to include in an agreement with the IAEA.

In confidential discussions the EEC Commission drew up a negotiation draft for Vienna at the beginning of this year. It needs only to be approved by the governments concerned.

The varying international standing of the individual countries represents a further problem for the IAEA. Not all members of the United Nations are members of the IAEA while others, this country and Switzerland, for instance, are not UN members.

Several IAEA members, even including members of the 25-country governing council, do not propose to sign the non-proliferation treaty. The GDR, on the other hand, is a member of neither yet has signed the treaty and is thus subject to inspection.

"The aim of the Authority," its statute states, "is to accelerate and increase the contribution of nuclear energy towards health and prosperity." As yet it is far from reaching this universality. It could be that the controversial non-proliferation treaty might provide leverage towards this aim.

Pierre Simonitsch
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 May 1970)

Maurer to visit Bonn in June

Rumanian Premier Gheorghe Maurer is expected to visit Bonn in the second half of June at the invitation of the Federal government. It has been announced in the Federal capital. He will be the first Premier of a communist foreign country to visit the Federal Republic.

The invitation was extended during the tenure of the Bonn Grand Coalition of Christian and Social Democrats following the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1967. It was delivered on behalf of Kurt Kiesinger by Chancellor Brandt, then Foreign Minister, on a visit to Bucharest.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 5 May 1970)

FO official to visit Sofia in June

Ambassador Egon Emmel of the Foreign Office is to negotiate a new trade agreement between this country and Bulgaria in Sofia in June. Economic cooperation between the two countries is also to be discussed, he recently stated during a visit to the Bulgarian capital.

The expiring trade agreement that has been in force for several years provided for an annual exchange of goods to the value of approximately 110 million dollars. Bulgaria mainly supplies agricultural products, while this country for the most part exports machinery and other technical equipment.

(Die Welt, 6 May 1970)

Kosygin dismisses America's reasons for Cambodia war

Avoiding direct threats Mr Kosygin resorted to a tactic the Soviet leaders have adopted time and time again in the protracted struggle for Indo-China. He emphasized the moral and propaganda support by avoiding material confrontation with the United States and stressing personal confrontation with President Nixon.

"What kind of man is this?" he asked, "who preaches a transition from confrontation to negotiation and practices aggression?" It is not cynical of the US President to talk in terms of saving America's honour while killing women and children in bombing raids on North Vietnam.

These rhetorical questions, intended to answer to specific queries, would seem to indicate that the Soviet Premier feels greater store by mobilising public opinion than by taking direct action to contain the American advance. In all modern times this evasive treatment of the basic issue sheds little light on the Soviet leadership's real attitude towards the sea-

sons behind the latest crisis, particularly as Moscow is as ever careful not to give any indication as to specific difficulties in relations with communist allies, in this case Hanoi, especially.

Much the same approach was adopted as regards the matter of Soviet pilots flying Arab MiGs. Mr Kosygin frankly admitted the presence of Soviet military advisers but was vague as to the uses to which they are put.

Questioned on differences of opinion between the Soviet leadership for combining changes at the top and changes in economic policy the Soviet Premier dismissed everything as a fairy tale. "As though serious problems do not exist. Yet in certain cases the Soviet specialist press makes no bones about economic difficulties."

The press conference did not pass without a hotter thought. On being asked about relations between Moscow and Bonn, always a tricky subject, the Soviet Premier referred to his colleague Brezhnev's recent comments on foreign policy.

Increasing references, as being made in Moscow to First Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, the obvious now sounds the key-note and the Moscow press conference seemed to confirm the stand.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 May 1970)

More contacts between U.S. and EEC

In order to foster a regular exchange of views, to clarify mutual standpoints to avoid misunderstandings far-reaching contacts ought to be established at the parliamentary and industrial level between America and the European Community. Dr. Katharina Focke, Deputy Under-Secretary to the Federal Office, recently told the Chamber of Commerce here in a given in Düsseldorf.

In this she was echoing views already voiced by Chancellor Focke went on to add that the Chancellor's decision to make this view the stationing of an ad hoc speech, saying that defeats should not be ber of US troops in Europe is not worthy of remembrance, as if the security but also an indispensable kind of jubilee jamboree!

US forces, backed by strategic bombing power, were, she felt, direction, trudging the highways of the guarantee of a credible deterrence. The common was why a reduction of US troops in Western Europe could only be being overwhelmed by the advancing all-connection with a reduction of armies and herded like cattle, will strength of Soviet forces in East know that these were days when no one was in a festive mood.

Katharina Focke stressed that the majority of Germans could have only be pursued against the back a right and say: "Now it is all over." Gone were the days of pointless deaths, the all-night anxiety as soldiers sprawled in muddy bunkers, the days of having to look on helpless at the crimes of a Western Europe.

She dealt in detail with the criticism of the Common Market, the amount of US exports to EEC countries, unemployment, uncertainty and the pain of having lost a homeland. Then to American firms because of the increase in American investment since 8 May 1945, paths which on that day no one could have imagined.

The Common Market is also a factor in the expansion in Europe. The increase in American investment since 8 May 1945, paths which on that day no one could have imagined.

Agreement will soon need to be ed within the EEC, Dr. Focke said, on standardisation of preferences possible that after the old world had non-members. A reasonable solution to agricultural problems, she said, calls for long-term joint action.

concerned with the aim of discipline on the agricultural market. (Handelsblatt, 5 May 1970)

REVIEW

Hitler's Reich collapsed 25 years ago

Chancellor Willy Brandt gave a memorial speech in the Bundestag on 8 May, the 25th anniversary of the capitulation of Hitler's Third Reich.

The Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists have come out strongly against the Chancellor's decision to make this view the stationing of an ad hoc speech, saying that defeats should not be ber of US troops in Europe is not worthy of remembrance, as if the security but also an indispensable kind of jubilee jamboree!

Anyone who was among the millions of German expellees with fighter-bombers strike power, were, she felt, direction, trudging the highways of the guarantee of a credible deterrence. The common was why a reduction of US troops in Western Europe could only be being overwhelmed by the advancing all-connection with a reduction of armies and herded like cattle, will strength of Soviet forces in East know that these were days when no one was in a festive mood.

The only joy on that 8 May was that at the majority of Germans could have only be pursued against the back a right and say: "Now it is all over." Gone were the days of pointless deaths, the all-night anxiety as soldiers sprawled in muddy bunkers, the days of having to look on helpless at the crimes of a Western Europe.

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Field Marshal Keitel signing the document of capitulation.

dom and amid such human surroundings in their State as now. And that is a lot.

It is fairly easy to establish what happened at any particular point in history, nor is it difficult to imagine with the aid of futurologists or without what will happen in a specific phase of the future.

What is exceedingly complicated is to appreciate the state in which we find ourselves at the present moment.

For those who are perturbed that the Europe of which we all dreamed in those dreadful days took so long to come about there is the following story as consolation.

A senior Italian official who belongs to the commission set up in 1945 to draw anew the French-Italian frontier counts how the French were quick to claim every hill in the border area on the assumption that in time of war the Italians could set up a machine-gun battery there.

The same Italian was present years later in Rome when the governments of Paris and Rome discussed the Mosabian tunnel project. Experts from the Defence Ministry, he recalls, gave stern warnings about this project. Their argument was that the French could use it to send tanks into Italy without any difficulty.

Compared with these arguments, both of which could have come from 1870, we have come a good deal further in the West than impatient people claim.

And in the East? At the end of the First World War the Habsburg monarchy, the middleman between East and West of almost a thousand years standing was in ruins. At the end of the Second World War parts of that empire became a direct result of the war tribulations of Moscow's great empire.

Who could have thought that we would pick up the threads where we had dropped them in 1933, or to put it plainly that life would go on as ever? Naturally everybody thought that the Second World War holocaust, those apocalyptic six years, were the final absurdity of all wars rolled into one.

It was expected that there would be a spiritual regeneration, the life of the individual and the State would be given over to higher things.

Discussions without end, interminable debates began. Foreign papers and books were digested avidly. Important manuscripts were written and circulated. There were many surprises in store. But I think that what arose from the ruins, like a phoenix, this society of economic miracles that was at first admired and later scorned, should not be depreciated as mercenary and privot on wealth.

Anyone who lived through the times when people were underfed and led by a Fuehrer filled with envy and hate is glad to experience now how wealth has brought with it tolerance and pragmatic thought.

Never before have German people had the opportunity to live with such free-

among our Allies who are pondering where the voyage will lead when the safety of the harbour has been left behind.

These are all valid questions. But they must not keep the government from continuing along the path it has started to beat out since safety alone is not enough and progress essential.

Bonn can carry on initial talks with the East in the safe knowledge that this country has a firm place in the West. Before talks with Moscow, Warsaw and East Berlin began Brandt gave assurances to the Western Allies in The Hague that he is pursuing a policy of *Europe first*.

This attitude is backed up by the fact that Britain's entry into the European Economic Community has now come into the sphere of the foreseeable future. Without our being of it the world is slowly growing closer knit.

A Frenchman recently said: "When the great inflation came to Germany following the First World War, your neighbours, looked on with interest but without commitment as the exchange rate of the dollar rose to 1,000 Marks, then 100,000 Marks and so on. Today the slightest changes to parity are a vital concern to all neighbours and even far-flung continents."

Economic meshing on which the prosperity of our citizens depends and which is the prerequisite for the future wellbeing of our technical and industrial society forces us into cooperative moves.

The younger generation in all countries is realising that there are binding ties to foreign countries and the idea of foreignness is being overlooked.

Seen from this point of view it seems possible to relax and wait. But history's course shows that even such a situation as this cannot be maintained with inertia. Guidance is necessary.

In Europe the Federal Republic will play a very decisive role in the future. This is because of its economic power.

Far-reaching politics and policies are expected from this country.

The government and politically minded members of the public in this country know that we can only do justice to this task under three conditions:

— Our reliability as a partner must be beyond suspicion.

— We must show greater pace and verve than Germans have been accustomed to show in the past.

— In whatever we do we must always have the welfare of Europe in mind and not simply our parochial concerns.

Thinking on European lines is not so difficult for us as some might maintain. The hegemonic Germany of the past is dead. We want peace, security and prosperity.

Marton Countess Donhoff
(Die Zeit, 8 May 1970)



Soviet troops at the Brandenburg Gate immediately after the fall of Berlin (Photos: Ullstein)

HOME AFFAIRS

Opposition hopes to flex its muscles at local elections

Election fever has broken out again in Bonn. It was incited largely by the Union parties who can obviously see a chance of bringing down the government coalition in the forthcoming provincial assembly polls in North Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony and the Saar.

The Christian Democrats and Christian Social Union are preparing to attack the government over a broad front. The moment is opportune since the government is at present struggling through one of its toughest periods.

The Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition, which has many well-wishers particularly among the general public, has lost a little of the gilt from its gingerbread.

It has been proved that the parties' German and East Bloc policy will not achieve swift success and that even modest progress in this direction will have to be paid for.

Moreover the domestic reforms promised by Brandt in his declaration of government policy just after the general election are taking a long time to get into the swing of things.

The Education Ministry above all is having a tough time. The fragments of a programme for educational policy that

have been presented to the public so far are a long way from forming a convincing whole.

The Ministry of Labour, too, has taken too long to get down to work, and the social welfare report that it recently published has been sold below its true value.

On the other hand the Opposition is working at almost dizzy speed. It has prepared capital accumulation schemes, a far-reaching social welfare policy programme, a line on German, East Bloc and European policy and up-to-the-minute appreciations of the economic system as it is at the moment.

Not only this but for the first time there has been a serious split in the government coalition with Willy Brandt and the most endangered man in the Cabinet, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, having words.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry announced that Brandt had written "in his capacity as Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of the Federal Republic" a letter to the First Secretary of the Polish Communist Party Central Committee, Ladislav Gomulka.

This letter was intended to bring forward the date of negotiations in Warsaw.

There is no doubt that Brandt's letter went a long way towards benefiting possible negotiations, nor can it be denied that it was in the same tenor as the policy advocated by Scheel. But according to Basic Law the Foreign Minister is independent in making decisions within the scope of his office and bears the responsibility.

Schröder's East Bloc policy views are worth consideration

Gerhard Schröder has taken courage to jump on the Opposition's East Bloc policy bandwagon. Many of his colleagues in the Union parties, particularly members of the Christian Socialist Union oppose him for this.

They would like to silence him or preferably bring him into line with their strict ideas. But Schröder is not the man to be dictated to.

For practical reasons who criticise him would do better to listen carefully to what he is saying, follow his train of thought and respect it.

Schröder is certainly not giving Brandt and Scheel a blank cheque, and is giving adequate warning that basic standpoints should not be jeopardised.

But this former Foreign Minister in his period of office always considered it the government's right to pursue its own policies and only set these up for the Bundestag's judgment when they were not running smoothly.

He is granting the same right to the new Cabinet. As Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Bundestag he cannot plunge head-over-heels into the party political fray. But the decisive factor for him is that he will not be untrue to himself.

Schröder contributed to the progress of a new active policy for peace. He has presumably not forgotten that the SPD gave him covering fire against those members of his own party who contradicted his ideas. The likes of Gerhard Schröder are not overwhelmed by such feelings of gratitude. He has coolly calculated that his party and himself will do better if they avoid a head on collision with the government on East Bloc policy since the Union parties must avoid the appearance of being eternal deniers.

Schröder can have only slight hopes for his own political future.

The CDU/CSU do not need to follow what he says to the letter, but they should show enough caution not to reject his ideas out of hand.

(Kleier Nachrichten, 29 April 1970)

The fact that he knew nothing of this letter until someone on the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Bundestag asked him about it was very embarrassing for him.

The over-riding impression of many people that Walter Scheel is just a junior assistant when it comes to foreign policy — a foreign policy that is formulated in the Chancellery — has been virtually confirmed officially by Brandt's actions.

A more cruel blow for Scheel's reputation is scarcely imaginable. He is now being carried along on a wave of sympathy and will find it very difficult to place his feet on terra firma again.

The fact that this affront was unintentional does not improve the situation since the effect is the same. Not only Scheel was hit but also the whole concept of the coalition which has never been overstrong in any event.

It would be nonsense to consider this incident a serious crisis in the coalition but it has shown that there is a certain amount of nervousness in the government camp.

Another sign of this was Herbert

Wegner's outburst in the Bundestag.

Members of the coalition are sensing that the goodwill shown towards the government is no longer so assured and they fear that it might dissolve.

The Union parties are trying to encourage this swing of opinion and they are not always using the fairest methods. They are quite justified in chastising the government in the sphere of economic policy and criticising it for any errors and omissions.

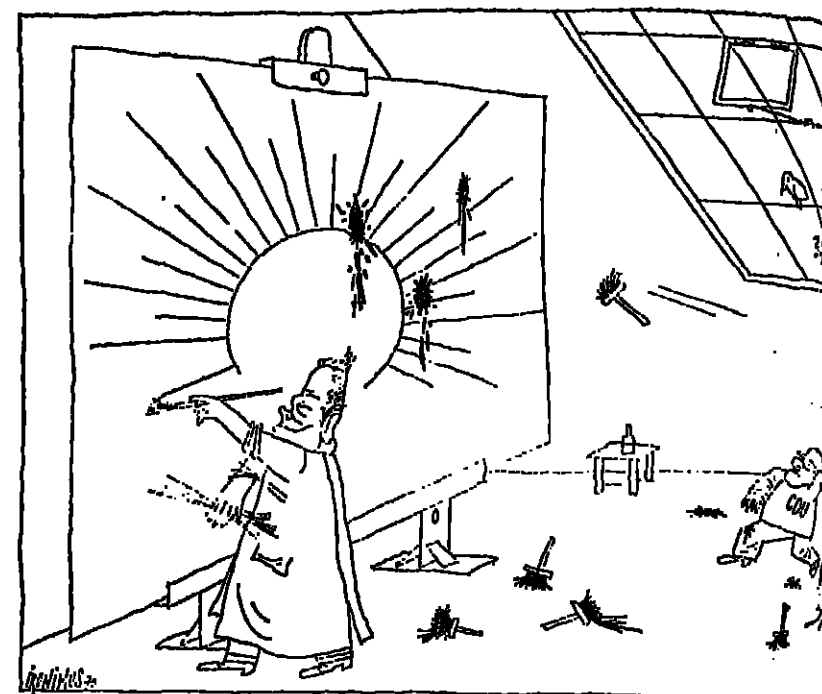
They have a strong argument in their favour when they accuse a government that has allowed the cost of living to rise by four per cent and Bank Rate to 7.5 per cent while giving no other advice than to be calm, of being irresponsible. Thus spoke Rainer Barzel.

judgment that had been spread abroad by employers and employees with equal vehemence. At the same time the Union "parties" ideas on economic policy are also just a little vague.

It is no great surprise that the Union parties are working with dramatic effect on economic policy. The Christian Democrats are approaching the provincial assembly elections with the war-cry that the government has mis-managed the economy. (A pun in German.)

These are precisely the same tactics that the Social Democrats used in 1966 before the North Rhine-Westphalia provincial assembly elections to topple the Erhard government.

The fact that there are only certain similarities between the situation in 1966 and 1970 does not alter the fact that this line of argument promises to be successful. The situation is made worse for the government in that their defensive ranks are thin. Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller is not with them — he is convalescing, getting over political and other



Inking out Brandt's sunny picture!

(Cartoon: Ironimus/Süddeutsche)

Debates on economic policy have kept within the realms of democracy always been a backbone of the union the same cannot be said of the movement. Nearly ninety per cent of on East Bloc policy. That almost all members are members. Yet the union is going unthinkingly through a sticky patch at the moment. The brought to the CSU party confers general climates of feeling in the Ruhr is not Munich is now descending on Bonn the best, as even the employers agree. Price

Strauss used the pretext of his rises are by no means the only reason. In order to eliminate the danger of that the SPD chairman should be wildcat strikes and counter political surprised if he gave the impression that the union leadership has declared having brought into existence at the new wage agreement null and void as isle-communist international. of 31 March. The tendency is to demand though this was surely not his intent, an all-round increase of roughly ten per

This is one of those typical and open. Yet union leaders are well aware that certain sections of the CDU/CSU management, in this case the Ruhr

speaking abstract imputations. Fear of Communism and Socialism, Brandt is described as the political fool, and the Chairman motif is reawakened.

Thus an overall picture of the government's appeasement policy is painted and beneath it, but not entirely by the paint, is another picture. Strauss, the would-be saviour of a Federal Republic.

The President of the Expellees Association issued a prompt statement: "A contractual acceptance of the Neisse status quo will be regarded by the President as a betrayal of the self-determination and the right to homeland."

Strauss is hinting that Brandt's smacks of dictatorship. If this is then the Federal Republic of Adenauer was under a far greater dictatorship. Under Adenauer's leadership such as this were not mere chance but a long time were part of the operational.

Exaggerating the simple fact that May, the 25th anniversary of the end of the war, there will be a government statement, in order to arouse emotional emotions is a dangerous game. Having made this bed how do the parties propose to lie on it? They seem to be prisoners of their own making.

The government coalition parties do not lose sight of the fact that they are negotiating a whole legislative period on their foreign policy.

This government came to power as a coalition championing domestic reform. It will not over a long period be able to cover up sins of omission in domestic policy with great activity in foreign policy.

It will be difficult enough, however, to realise even a fraction of the new policy. Provincial assembly elections show just how reliable this basis is at present moment.

Rolf Zundt (DIE ZEIT, 1 May 1970)

Just friends, chatting it over!

(Cartoon: Hanel/DFR VOLKSPREIS)

LABOUR RELATIONS

Fissures in trade union structure

ARE UNION MANAGEMENT TYPES STILL WORKERS?

Since trade unions were reconstituted at the end of the forties a mere one employed person in three has been a union member. Yet the unions have still considered themselves to be the legitimate representatives of all workers and acted accordingly. This role has been largely acknowledged among the general public too.

Since last September, when the wave of wildcat strikes began in Dortmund, though, cracks have appeared in the framework. Many people wondered whether the unions, or to be more exact union officials, particularly the higher echelons, still had the rank and file under control — a control that has seemed a matter of course for the past twenty years and been one of the main reasons for the economic upswing.

IG Bergbau, the miners union, has kept within the realms of democracy always been a backbone of the union the same cannot be said of the movement. Nearly ninety per cent of on East Bloc policy. That almost all members are members. Yet the union is going unthinkingly through a sticky patch at the moment. The brought to the CSU party confers general climates of feeling in the Ruhr is not Munich is now descending on Bonn the best, as even the employers agree. Price

Strauss used the pretext of his rises are by no means the only reason. In order to eliminate the danger of that the SPD chairman should be wildcat strikes and counter political surprised if he gave the impression that the union leadership has declared having brought into existence at the new wage agreement null and void as isle-communist international. of 31 March. The tendency is to demand though this was surely not his intent, an all-round increase of roughly ten per

This is one of those typical and open. Yet union leaders are well aware that certain sections of the CDU/CSU management, in this case the Ruhr speaking abstract imputations. Fear of Communism and Socialism, Brandt is described as the political fool, and the Chairman motif is reawakened.

Thus an overall picture of the government's appeasement policy is painted and beneath it, but not entirely by the paint, is another picture. Strauss, the would-be saviour of a Federal Republic.

The President of the Expellees Association issued a prompt statement: "A contractual acceptance of the Neisse status quo will be regarded by the President as a betrayal of the self-determination and the right to homeland."

Strauss is hinting that Brandt's smacks of dictatorship. If this is then the Federal Republic of Adenauer was under a far greater dictatorship. Under Adenauer's leadership such as this were not mere chance but a long time were part of the operational.

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coal corporation, is on its knees financially. The union has representatives on the board of directors and a say in the running of the corporation, IG Bergbau frankly demands a further increase in coal and coke prices to cover the wage increases.

Last September still has a traumatic effect. The union's Bochum head office, self-confidently led at the time by Walter Arendt, now Minister of Labour, long backed the myth that the wildcat strikes were political in nature and the work of Communists and the extra-parliamentary opposition.

This theory has long been disproved and is now no longer voiced. The truth is that the rank and file for once joined forces and left union officials and works councils standing. Their prompt success was hardly a feather in the cap of union bureaucracy and workers' participation; it was a grave warning.

Regardless of the progress made towards workers' participation the Ruhr miners are not alone in wanting their union officials to refrain from identifying themselves with the management. They want it to be clear who is on whose side and no messing about, as has occasionally occurred at Ruhrkohle.

A similar trend is observable in the chemical industry. Union influence in large works is on the wane. At the recent elections for the five employees' representatives on the supervisory board of Bayer Chemicals the outright winner was a

woman who was expelled from the union several years ago because of "activity designed to harm the union" and has since been anti with the result that she is well known and respected throughout the works.

The longstanding chairman of the works council only came second and the man nominated by union head office in Hanover was lucky to scrape home in fifth and last place.

This is by no means an isolated example. There can be no mistaking the fact that working people prefer representatives on the supervisory board to be people they know well at work. Anti-establishment sentiment is quick to develop.

In view of these trends, observable for some time as they have been, there is cause to wonder whether the executive of IG Chemie is right to demand that the present system of regionally negotiated wage agreements should be superseded by individual agreements with the firms concerned.

Large firms are certainly in a position to pay more. Bayer, Hoechst and BASF can probably accommodate drastic wage increases more easily than minor paint works. A warning note is justified nonetheless. Individual factory rates could easily boomerang on the idea of industrial unions. The self-confidence of the works councils of major chemical concerns, who are already asserting themselves against head office could easily become even more pronounced.

Who stands to benefit from fragmentation? Economic misgivings also arise. It is self-evident that workers are going to go where the money is best, if the unions force major firms to pay better than small and medium-sized firms in the area there would be no end to the migration, with the result that mergers would be even more the order of the day than they are at the moment.

The union's first and foremost duty is to advocate its members' interests. Members must not forget that maintaining union unity is in their interest. If the union movement as it existed in the nineteenth century is taken as criterion it is clear that one section after another has parted company with the main body of the movement and gone its own sweet way.

Take, for instance, the coop, health and general insurance companies, savings and commercial banks and workers' education movements. All have followed laws of their own and are now far removed from organised labour. This process could go even further if a kind of works union were to evolve in major firms.

Individual wage agreements and workers' participation could easily encourage developments of this kind, particularly as the union leadership is having increasing difficulty in finding youngsters fully qualified for central union administration who have not lost contact with the shopfloor.

The old union bosses, who were in their youth at least still real workers, are slowly but surely reaching retirement age. Their successors are clearly identifiable as the manager type, men who are so impartial in their judgment that they could equally well be spokesmen for the employers. They may be high-powered specialists but are they still workers' leaders?

Ernst Berens (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 30 April 1970)

Frankfurter Allgemeine

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■ THINGS SEEN

Travelling exhibition traces history of photo montage

The history of the photograph montage as a genre stretches back over a hundred years to great-grandfather's postcard inscribed "Greetings from Norderney, the family holiday resort" and the exquisite allegory of salon life, "The two ways of life", consisting however of thirty separate parts.

The development of the genre from optical opulence to the experimental and aggressive picture form of our times is shown in an exhibition compiled by the Ingolstadt Art Society at present on show at Wolfsburg Schloss. It will later be seen at Hanover Art Society.

The instructive catalogue examines individual points of photo montage and distinguishes between it and forms such as the collage which are technically similar but with different aesthetic aims.

In this Richard Hiepe has in mind publications by Herta and Paul Amirson, by the Nuremberg Institute for Modern Art, *The Collage Principle*, which are all too quick in his view to lump everything under the one umbrella term of collage. This was however certainly true of initial stages of photo montage.

The progress in the development of the photo montage into an autonomous art form is shown in the exhibition in a series of complicated sections. Those people without a catalogue will find difficulty in recognising the various stages as the organisers have been very sparing with explanatory notices.

Apart from the precursors of the form — they really look prehistoric now! — the actual birth of the photo montage dates from shortly before the First World War. Some Italian Futurists and the Russian avant-garde set out into the unexplored territory of collages of parts of photographs.

German Dadaists used parts of photographs as basic elements in their pictures that were meant to shock the staid bourgeoisie.

But the newly discovered process was not intended to perplex or alienate contemporaries — it often had no more than a labour-saving function in the composition of pictures.

By using photographs and their negatives artists of almost all styles were able to exploit the opportunities of the method and their combinations reveal interesting and novel aims.

Moholy-Nagy, El Lissitzky and Bauhaus members expanded constructivist techniques, making them transparent so that objects could be included.

Buchartz, Bayer and Tachichold dealt with applied arts such as advertising and typography while Baumeler composed collages showing simultaneous movement of figures.

But the exhibition is not centred so much around this group of artists. Their works have often been put on show. Instead it deals more with the social criticism of politically committed artists.

The organisers of the exhibition have excelled themselves in introducing many examples of lesser known artists, particularly those from Eastern Europe. The selection ranges from Karel Teige, the Czech painter, and Giffie, to the anonymous Russian poster artists of the thirties.

Judging the exponents of this genre by an over-critical, over-formal yardstick would be to mistake their aims. John Heartfield's already classical photo montages on the other hand tower undisputed above the day-to-day journalistic offerings.

The effectiveness of Heartfield's work, especially his biting criticism of Fascism, is normally so pictorially precise that it scarcely needs any explanation — even today. It is unfortunately still relevant in our times.

Stuttgart and Berlin Art Societies gave a comprehensive showing of Heartfield's work last year. It was disqualified in East Berlin for a long time as "formalist" until the endeavours of his friend Bertolt Brecht led to his work being officially recognised.

In the exhibition two adjoining works show the head of Mussolini — the first as a heroic duce with chest puffed out (by an artist paying homage to Fascism in 1933) and the second, by Heartfield, showing the Italian leader of the Abyssinian campaign confronted with a mountain of skulls.

This prompts the question of whether there could be right-wing photo montages today or whether it is exclusively a left-wing preserve.

Contemporary works are not featured in due prominence at the exhibition. Hamilton's pop art incunabulum *Just what is it that makes today's homes so different, so appealing?* should not have been omitted. And neither should Rauschenberg, Warhol and others. Hiepe's selection process seems to have been somewhat narrow-minded.

One special section showed the history of the film montage. The photographs show the frozen moment of a film sequence rather than the dialectical process of moving and temporal montage. It would have been more sensible to show short excerpts from significant films at certain times of the day.

This would have been beneficial to the liveliness of the occasion, especially as it would have increased the interest of young visitors who are already active in this field.

Peter Winter
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 April 1970)

While the Deutsche Oper of Berlin has been acquainting music-lovers in Osaka and Tokyo with *Così fan tutte*, *Der Freischütz*, *Lohengrin*, *Falstaff*, *Lulu* and *Moses*, and Aaron, its home on Bismarckstrasse has been entertaining foreign guests.

Maurice Bejart came with his *Twentieth Century Ballet* and showed that people could philosophise and meditate with their legs.

The Stuttgart opera came and performed Penderick's *Devils of London* and Bertolt Brecht's and Kurt Weill's *Rise and Fall of the Town of Mahagonny*.

The Munich Gärtnerplatz Theatre came, sang and conquered with *Orpheus in the Underworld* and Rimbaud's *Wedding of Plautus*, a mythological comedy that was splendidly produced.

The final guests were from London's Covent Garden Opera House who stayed in West Berlin for ten days.

The most interesting point about the visit was not the standard of performance but the circumstances under which this is achieved. There are no subscriptions or audience organisations at Covent Garden, as there are in this country. But every evening ninety to 93 per cent of the seats are taken.

This is probably the achievement of Georg Solti who took over the musical direction of the house in 1961. Solti does not think very highly of the repertoire opera houses normal in the Federal Republic. Instead he performs a small selection



John Heartfield's biting criticism of Fascism with Mussolini facing a mountain of skulls (left) and George Grosz's 'Four Roses'

London graphic artists still the best and most original

An interesting cross-section of contemporary English prints could be seen this month in the Galerie von Loeper in Siemens-Hochhaus in Hamburg. The selection included works, mainly recent, by eleven London artists.

London's pop art differs from that of New York by its intelligence, irony and spleen. The lithographs, etchings and prints of Allen Jones, R.B. Kitaj, Joe Tilson and David Hockney that form the centre of the exhibition again prove to be the best and most original of all works being produced in this field at the moment.

Allen Jones has now developed new variations from his leg pictures and perspectives on floors. His shoe fetish is revealed with wit and grace and given subtle graphic forms.

Joe Tilson continues to use slides of lips, mouths and eyes in his scribbled that he prints on acetate foil. He has recently been melting them into fibre-

Covent Garden takes Berlin by storm

tion of works, but the productions are excellent.

Three productions were chosen for Covent Garden's first European appearances. Apart from the Luciano Visconti production of Verdi's *Don Carlos* and the Franco Zeffirelli production of Verdi's *Falstaff* the ensemble presented Richard Rodney Bennett's opera *Victory*. This work had had its premiere in London only a few days previously.

Victory was first received by the Berlin opera-goers with polite discretion. But after the final scene came the boos. The audience was protesting against the work and not the performance. The opera did not commend itself by psychological logic or dramatically effective music.

The opera is based on Joseph Conrad's novel. But the material is presented as a kind of action-digest. It depicts the story of a girl who works in the female band at a hotel of ill repute in Surabaya. She seeks refuge on the island of a philosophical paragon and finally falls victim with him to three marauding pirates.

The twelve-tone music follows the text, discordant and without fire. Its characteristic value can be heard only in the overture to the second act and in the intermezzo.

Colin Graham's production was a clanging realistic and captured atmosphere. Edward Downes' orchestra, informed, Anne Howling, thanks to its tempo, its musical Donald McIntyre gave excellent accompaniment, excellent choreography and the naturalness of the acting.

But this could not prevent the audience from gradually becoming bored. As in the Soviet Union it is forbidden to make the abrupt end to the theatre. For years children's roles, boys as credible. The poor response to the well as girls, have been played by women, belied its title — *Victory*.

But *Don Carlos* with Carlo Cossutta European theatres strikes Western audiences the title proved to be a triumph. The Covent Garden ensemble, Josephine of the actresses, are not spring Vessey's Eboli, Gwyneth Jones as Isabella and conductor Georg Solti gained laurels for their performances.

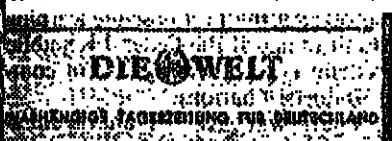
The production lacked in tension what, Visconti's scenery smacked of what, the Sofia youth theatre for four years opera was a festival of beautiful music to educate children as worthy people and that transported listeners.

Zeffirelli's *Falstaff* production was a real comedy — a real comedian — in the title role was a treat for both eyes and ears. Zeffirelli's qualifications as a designer are equal to those of a producer. Solti and the orchestra performed with elan and spirit and the casting was right down to the smallest role. This could not be performed with more enthusiasm — *Falstaff's* victory!

Helmut Kotschenrube (Kleiner Nachrichten, 28 April 1970)

THE STAGE

International children's theatre week at Nuremberg goes off well



Thomas Carlyle, according to a Nuremberg chronicle, once recommended German authors and critics to assemble at the local historic marketplace, "the classic and most ideal venue for them to hammer out once a year their literary, earned differences of opinion in manly unarmed combat."

This acid suggestion of the British critic and historian was never followed to the letter but nowadays there are still set-to's in days of yore in the old Reich towns. For a week in Nuremberg children's and youth theatre from all over the world played to a well-educated young audience.

This was not merely by chance since Nuremberg possesses the Federal Republic's oldest theatre for children and young people. According to statistics every child in the city goes to the theatre at least once a year.

This was the fifth international youth theatre week. It was organised by Hans Gossmann, head of Nuremberg's *Theater der Jugend* who invited companies from the New York collages, *Skylark*, *One*, as well as the obligatory Guevara portraits to document the able revolutionary attitude.

Etchings like *Peter and the Wolf* from whom we could have expected the show *David Hockney* to be a first interesting production did not accept the invitation.

In the realms of Op Art Bridget Rimmermann's *Mummy is Marrying* by Katia Vodenstands in first place with prints that revealed with wit and grace and given subtle graphic forms.

Other works worthy of mention were the screen-shaped buildings of Doris Rimmermann, the girl's mother and the grass prints of Barry Rimmermann where sex and pop is replaced by purism.

(DIE WELT, 24 April 1970)

The ideology of good behaviour and Man's friendship to Man came across in a harmless theatre of emotions.

The central children's theatre from Moscow, founded by Natalia Saz in 1921, is one of the most important children's dramatic groups in the world.

They play Pushkin, Marshak and Mikhalikov and presented a didactic play and two popular operas of the early 1900s, cleverly staged with traditional decor and costumes and rather without any social or aesthetic relevance.

The applause was not so warm for the remarkable French production. This was *Tschao et Lon-Ne* written by Catherine Dasté, director of the Paris *Théâtre de Satrouville* in conjunction with François Lauzon.

The plot is about a source and all kinds of wrong doings. It was children who inspired the idea for the plot and also designed the stage setting and costumes which were the most beautiful and imaginative of all the plays. The action, however, was uninspired.

Mademoiselle Dasté's plays are rewritten from ideas originally supplied by children and are then acted by professionals.

An unexciting production of *Pinocchio* earned no laurels for Milan's *Teatro per Ragazzi*.

The Yugoslavs presented a complete and well-rounded fairy-tale but one that had been premiered twelve years ago in Belgrade. Bosko Trigonovic wrote *The Tale of Emperor and the Shepherd Boy* and the Zagreb Youth Theatre Company of amateur actors presented it.

The last day of the festival saw Nuremberg's *Theater der Jugend* production of *Der zweite Stern* (The Second Star) by Josef Karl Grund, a play about road safety education.

Hans Walter Gossmann produced this fifth youth theatre guest week with great verve and despite many difficulties particularly financial, but some organisational oversights cannot be ignored.

Very few theatre companies in this country sent representatives since many did not know that the Nuremberg festival was taking place. The planned discussions and work only took place in a few isolated cases and even then they were impromptu. Neither sociologists, psychologists nor academics were officially invited.

In the few discussion groups that did take place widely varying concepts of youth theatre work were expressed.

In practice conventional ideas still pervade, such as "children should be sat in the stalls and they should be gripped by the action on the stage." But there is some uncertainty about this.

Theatre managers, directors and playwrights are on the look-out for new plays to such an extent that what was premiered yesterday is already old hat.

The Russian idea of what youth theatre should be, for example in this country, is often denied and scorned. Young men of the theatre are striving for something new, enlightening and generally speaking having difficulty finding it.

Not only are new plays in short supply but so is support for such ventures.

Unfortunately Volker Ludwig from the Berlin *Reichskabarett* did not put in an appearance to express his ideas on a new kind of children's theatre. However, Ludwig was at least quoted by many of those people who did go to the youth theatre festival in Nuremberg.

His ideas are flexible and easily changed to fit the circumstances and in the com-

Soldiers on the stage

Although amateur theatrical performances usually escape critical attack because of their very nature, the production of *Outside* by soldiers from the 335th Panzer Battalion in Lüttermersen is an exception.

Their musical was premiered at the Theater am Aegi in Hanover and met with a warm reception from the first-nighters.

Only recently have producers of musicals in this country recognised what is the great failure of this form of entertainment as produced in theatres throughout the country. Only recently have they realised that mechanically copying Anglo-Saxon originals and using hits from elsewhere achieves success.

The Hanover production of *Outside* breaks away entirely from this trite operetta-like form. The production is staged so as to "make people think but not only instruct, not only to shock but also to entertain."

Is this finally the secret recipe that was thought to have been hidden under the heap of debris of two-dimensional operetta pastiches ranging from *Kiss Me Kate* to *Hello Dolly*?

There are passages in the production that should be omitted. There are some fairly stale jokes that have been made even coarser by the re-writing of the producers: Curt Goetz.

This kind of acting often deserves to be

ing theatrical season they will make their appearance on many stages.

For instance in Oberhausen and Dortmund the Rainer Hachfeld and Volker Ludwig play *Stokkerlok* and *Müllipilli* will be presented.

An interesting experiment is being prepared in Dortmund. A group of twelve to sixteen-year olds in rimand homes took part in a play writing competition. Their plot concerns a young boy who has broken the law and is now trying to come to terms with what he has done.

The most important aspect of this play is their actions shown by other characters. This is in fact a play with a potential dynamic force in the sphere of social welfare thinking.

Herr Gossmann is planning a German theatre festival for 1971.

At the beginning of the fifth international youth theatre week in Nuremberg a telegram was received from Ilse Rodenberg, director of the *Theater der Freundschaft* in East Berlin. She sent her best wishes for the success of the festival.

Her troupe was unable to visit Nuremberg because the fifth international youth theatre week coincided with the East Berlin theatre's tour of Rumania. However Ilse Rodenberg's troupe had received its invitation to Nuremberg in good time.

(DIE WELT, 27 April 1970)

considered simply as going through a few of the simplest motions on a stage.

The directors attempted in this case to pure off types. The main characters towards the end of the performance replaced stage voices with a kind of hoarse cry.

In places perfect revue-type coupling of dancing, song and acting had to be excluded. In these places the authors Peter Rimmermann, Frank M. Wilson and then Joachim Müller-Bochert showed dramatic skill. They were well aware of the limited means at their disposal. They made a play within a play. To do this they used a court scene once and a production of a musical twice.

There were the rudiments of folk dance forms and lieder.

The arrangement avoided almost everything that smacked of operetta. It was supported by a band working on the musical background.

Walter Möller mixed together a kind of rock musical on the lines of *Hair*, a song of political agitation, folksong motifs sometimes made ultra trivial and the like.

Food for thought: they began at the beginning with a sharply cut film. Then they were reduced to the literary tradition of political entertainment in this country. Their bounds were the cabaret and the sketch.

In this many a prejudice common to musical was reproduced but in a rather cheap form. The quality of musicals to cut problems down to size or perhaps even smaller than life proportions was perpetuated here with a light-weight story.

For instance debating drug-taking by means of stroboscopic light to culinary entertainment.

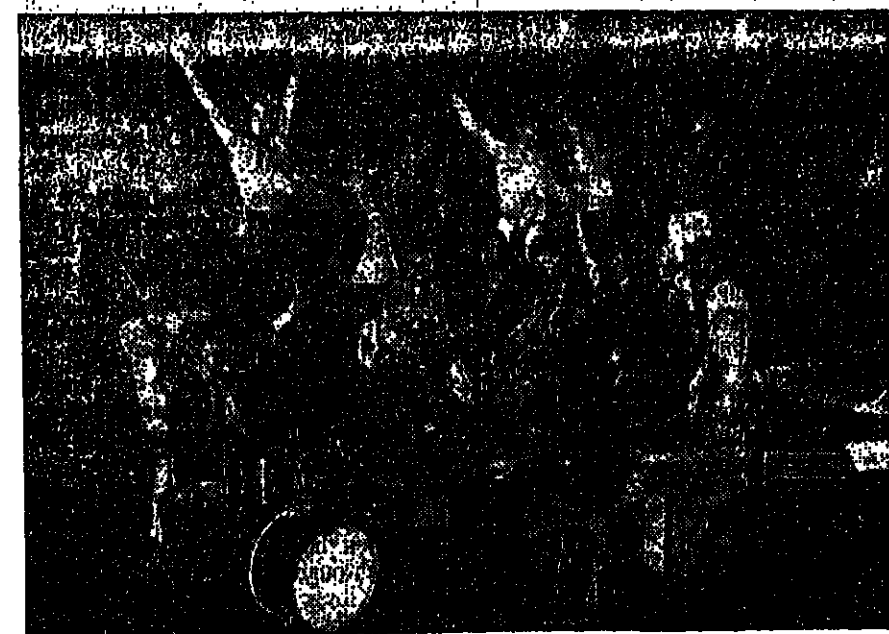
Jens Jensen from a rich home flees in search of a more human world and enters a commune where he finds likewise other parents, of petty bourgeois and mercenary attitudes.

This all too facile story cannot be rescued at the end nor can the contemporary criticism contained in it by the melancholy song of reconciliation *la Hildegarde Knef* entitled *Die Hure Leben* (The Whore's Life).

However, when in recent years have we heard such a serious musical attempt to bring social criticism to our attention?

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 April 1970)

A scene from the soldiers' musical 'Outside' (Photo: Gerhard Diersen)



■ EDUCATION

Publishers want parents to share in cost of school text-books



At their recent conference in Wiesbaden school text-book publishers discussed the outlook for the seventies. Their views of the future are not gloomy.

Although most of them are involved in the development of modern learning and teaching aids they expect that text-books will remain the most important part of teaching.

Dietrich Herbst of Frankfurt's Diesterweg Verlag and chairman of the association speculated that no more than fifteen to twenty per cent of the syllabus can be taught to children by the modern aids. And this programmed education would probably only be relevant for two years.

He doubted, not without justification, whether the State would spend more money on this twenty per cent than on the other eighty per cent. He said to the press that publishers would continue to produce what was used today — and that is the text-book.

It is of course only natural that they would like even more text-books to be used at schools. This is relatively easy to accomplish if schools make it a principle to provide new text-books every year instead of passing on the same book on year after year until it has become ragged and useless.

This is a point that could be discussed. There is a lot to say for it, though of course there are drawbacks when State finances and parents' pockets are considered.

Text-book publishers have secured the services of the opinion pollsters for this one case even though they cannot contribute anything at all to a material discussion as they deal only with opinions that can be based on false information and prejudice.

Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann appeared for her own Allensbach Public Opinion Poll Institute and not as a professor at the University of Mainz. She used several figures and tables to show that the slogan "You learn better with your own books" is being received favourably by parents and teachers.

A sample consisting of 200 elementary school teachers, 100 secondary modern school teachers, 100 trade school teachers and 200 grammar teachers under fifty years old ("We are thinking of the future") was interviewed, along with 600 mothers and fathers of school-age children and a representative cross-section of the population. Seventy per cent of the parents praised their children's school-books while only fourteen per cent were critical.

Professor Wolfgang Schulz, the famous Berlin educationalist, was also attending the Wiesbaden conference. He confirmed that there could be no doubt that the fierce criticism of text-books in this country, such as that made by Ulldred,

Hamm-Brücher many, many years ago had not remained without effect.

Leading text-book publishers are still producing the same number of excellent books, and not only in outward appearance even though experts like Professor Schulz still have a few wishes that they would have liked to have seen incorporated. But are these books used in schools?

An American survey claims that it takes approximately five years for scientific results to find their way into school-books. It takes the same time in this country for new books to find their way through the bureaucracy of the education ministries and into use at schools.

Proof copies of books sent out by publishers are rarely identical with those carried around in our children's heavy satchels. This gives rise to the impression that a section of the parents interviewed are modest in their demands.

Of course nobody disputes the fact that it is best for scholars to have their own books, whether parents buy them or, as is common practice in Hamburg, whether they are bought by the State and given to the children.

86 per cent of teachers interviewed believed (only ten per cent did not) that most parents can afford to share the costs of school books. This will surprise nobody who knows how generous teachers are with parents' purses. Teachers tend to think that they are the underpaid.

But 75 per cent of parents are also of this opinion while a quarter disagree. It is proposed that parents should contribute something over forty per cent towards the cost of the book.

But how do these results come to take place? In our world of economic miracles it is thought a disgrace to have little or no money. Even parents of two children of school age with a net monthly income of a thousand Marks — certainly not highly paid — are expected by eleven per cent of parents (presumably the higher wage-earners) to pay the full cost of all books. 47 per cent are for contributing a share of the cost while 42 per cent are against.

Free school books

Those who remember the whispers and murmurs of earlier times when some parents had to ask for assistance in providing books for their children and had to supply a certificate of poverty will not be surprised that of the six million Marks made available in the Federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia where books and learning requirements will in future be free no single Mark had to be demanded from the parents.

The Federal state of Hesse can look on at these discussions unconcerned. Free books and learning requirements are firmly fixed in the constitution there and can be changed only by plebiscite.

But Bavaria is the only other Federal state not already mentioned that is contemplating a change. There a cost-sharing scheme such as that desired by the text-book publishers is being introduced for a certain period.

Anyone who wants to put the books provided by the State to one side and buy his children their own books. They can be ordered through any bookshop.

Horst Köpke
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 April 1970)

Commission submit new proposals in special plan

Approximately 50,000 million will have to be spent on the national system in 1980 alone if every child is to be offered the best possible opportunities and if the Federal Republic is to remain competitive in face of comparable industrial nations.

This figure was given in an optional plan drawn up by the Education Commission and submitted in the Federal Chancellor and the President of the Federal state Prime Minister Konrad Adenauer.

The plan speaks of the need to finance education or to make important discoveries about the public expenditure in other areas, providing extra financial means.

This organisational plan does not higher education into account. In the Arts and Science Council is to draw up a similar plan at the beginning of 1971. Proposed costs will again be 50,000 million Marks.

To raise 100,000 million Marks proportion of total public expenditure on schools and universities have to be doubled from about twenty or 25 per cent.

The Education Commission has following important proposals:

Starting school: By 1980 the age at which children start school will be reduced by one year to five.

Length of compulsory school: By 1975 the necessary compulsory school should have been created for all under sixteen to attend full-time educational establishments. This means that children attend school for at least ten years.

Number of teachers: The number of teachers will have to be nearly doubled by 1980. This entails training 385,000 and 513,000 teachers. The state is based on the assumption that the number of pupils at schools will be from 8.1 million to 12.5 million.

Pre-school education: The Education Council proposed an elementary stage for children aged three or over. At stage for the first four or six years school, a secondary stage consists of two sub-divided sections and a education stage are also envisaged.

Kindergartens: It is estimated that ten years time there will be enough available for 75 per cent of the four-year-olds instead of only a third now.

School-leaving certificate (Abitur): Education Council repeated its recommendation for the introduction of Abitur I (an intermediate qualification) and an Abitur II because of the selection of subjects that can be taken in the sixth form.

School system: The educational system must allow comprehensive schools, various compound forms such as small centres and cooperative systems. On the other hand, it was also said, "There is no longer any place for the uncoordinated co-existence of schools."

Teacher training: To make the teaching profession more attractive, the Education Council recommends a new plan for teacher training. All teachers should be trained at universities where they are taught the educational and social sciences, their basic subject plus teaching methods necessary for that subject. It will also be introduced to various types of teaching practice.

Their training will differ according to the type of school the teacher will be employed at, the educational stage, subject taught and special educational functions. The Education Commission recommends that teachers trained in this way should be recruited as senior servants. (Münchner Merkur, 28 April 1970)

ARCHAEOLOGY

Important prehistoric finds exhibited at Ulm

OLDEST EXHIBITS DATE FROM 30,000 BC

Researchers have counted 41 women and children who fell victim to cannibalistic hunger at this macabre event. Their bones were found mingled with those of animals in a pit near the site of the feast.

Nearly all the skulls are smashed and the bones of the spinal cord have been cleanly cut, showing that even as early as the New Stone Age homo sapiens knew that marrow was nutritious.

The Albian caves served primitive Man for millennia as places of shelter. When settlements were later set up they were used as supporting positions for hunting. These sites are particularly rich in finds especially as only a few of the cave entrances were blocked by falling rocks.

But because of shortage of space most of the exhibits of Ulm's prehistoric collection will have to remain in storage. Christa Seewald has been in charge of this collection since 1961. Most of the exhibits came from her former chief Professor Wetzel who bequeathed his collection to the city of Ulm in 1956.

The oldest exhibits to be found at Ulm come from the Aurignacian stratum dating from 30,000 B.C. and thus belonging to the later periods of the Old Stone Age. This is the age where we first find evidence of human civilisation.

The Tübingen historian Müller-Beck recently pointed out that there was not such a glaring difference as was once assumed between the everyday utensils of

Neanderthal man and the first examples of homo sapiens. Instead the blades, piers, flints and spear tips show that development was gradual.

Anatomic differences in the shape of the skull in these two types of human had led anthropologists to believe that there was also a great difference in the culture.

Homo sapiens did have more adaptability, skill and intelligence than Neanderthal Man, whose cultural activity was limited to the production of everyday utensils and weapons. The early forms of homo sapiens produced animal sculptures and, as has now been established, human figures.

Cave paintings date from a slightly later period. There were no examples of this in Germany as the caves here were too damp. But excellent colour reproductions of some cave paintings can be seen at Ulm.

From the New Stone Age the Ulm exhibition includes very beautiful clay vessels with thin walls and abstract ornamentation.

Spear tips and needles from the late Bronze Age were found in the quartz deposits of the Upper Swabian lakes.

The finds from the Bronze Age, Iron Age and even the Roman occupation have predominantly local importance. Comparable finds from these periods have already been discovered in other parts of Europe.

The ground floor of the Ulm collection is filled with finds the excavations of Konrad Friedrich Hassler who discovered an Alemannic cemetery on Ulm's Klenzberg in 1857 and took examples of the tribe's culture from several hundred graves.

The Roman period is also well represented. (DIE WELT, 29 April 1970)

Herbert Kühn celebrates his 75th anniversary

DIE WELT

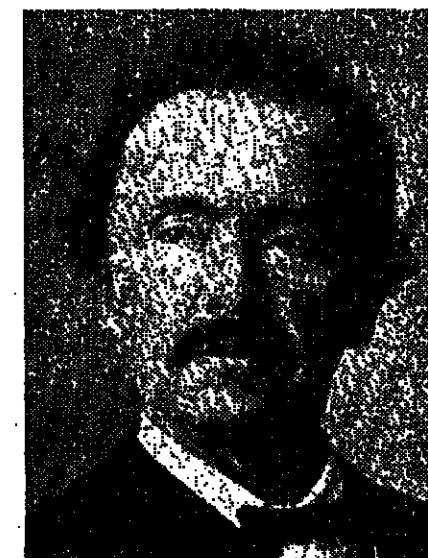
Herbert Kühn, the Mainz professor and researcher into prehistory, celebrated his 75th birthday on 29 April. Kühn is known internationally for his many works on the art and civilisation of the Ice Age.

He was one of the first scientists to refer to the importance of cave paintings in his book *Painting in the Ice Age*, published in 1921. His *Prehistoric Art in Germany* and *Cave Paintings of Europe* have also been translated into several languages.

Professor Kühn studied philosophy, art and prehistory in Berlin, Munich and Jena. In 1923 he became a lecturer in Cologne, rising to extraordinary professor in 1929. In 1935 Kühn was forbidden to teach for political reasons.

Shortly after the end of the Second World War Kühn became professor of prehistory and ancient history at Mainz University. He has been emeritus professor for some years.

(DIE WELT, 28 April 1970)



Heinrich Schliemann
(Photo: Ullstein)

Troy discovered 100 years ago

Heinrich Schliemann had one advantage over other archaeologists of his time — he believed unwaveringly in the authenticity of the descriptions in Homer's *Odyssey*.

He dreamed of proving the epic true even as a child at school. And when he was 48 years old he finally succeeded. One hundred years ago this month he began his excavations — and discovered Troy.

But it was a long time before his discoveries were recognised by the scientific world. Archaeologists distrusted this layman who was really a merchant by profession.

Of course he made mistakes. In his enthusiasm he published his results for too soon, mixed reports on the finds with his own explanations, had to correct his claims after a lapse of time and thus made fresh assertions.

One of Schliemann's mistakes was decisive. He thought that the second layer was Homer's Troy. His close colleague Dörpfeld later corrected him and confirmed that it was the sixth level that was the Troy of Homer.

Latest research claims that it is really the seventh level. But Dörpfeld at least developed unimpeachable excavation methods. Because of these the discoveries were given official recognition.

A further criticism of Schliemann is that his excavations were improper and that he destroyed a lot that could not subsequently be reconstructed.

It is not surprising that Heinrich Schliemann was criticised unfavourably as a gold-digger after finding the fabulous treasure of Troy.

But he did not dig to become rich. He was already rich from his trading activities. In fact he was a millionaire. His large fortune allowed him to spend a lot of his time excavating.

Schliemann, the son of a Mecklenburg pastor, was a self-made man. He had to leave school at fourteen and become an apprentice in a grocer's.

After five years he was affected by wanderlust. He joined a ship at Hamburg to work his way to America. But shortly after leaving port the ship sank. Young Schliemann was rescued by Dutch sailors and taken to Amsterdam where he found work as a merchant's assistant.

His extraordinary linguistic talent resulted in his firm sending him to Russia for two years as its agent. A little later he founded his own firm in Moscow, running it alongside the agency. This is how he amassed his fortune.

By 1863 he had so much money that he could devote himself to his hobby. He went on a two-year world tour before settling in Paris to study archaeology. In 1870 he travelled to Greece — Troy was waiting for him in Asia Minor.

Jörn Krause
(Kölnischer Stadt-Anzeiger, 25 April 1970)



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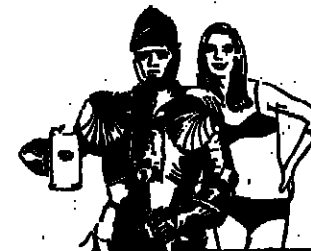
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■ THE ECONOMY

No fear of a recession

BY ECONOMIC AFFAIRS MINISTER KARL SCHILLER

One old and undying tradition is that each Hanover Fair is appreciably larger and more impressive than its predecessor.

Anyone who ever thought that the all-time high had been reached saw his idea contradicted at the next Hanover Fair.

This year was no exception to the rule. The area the Fair took up was greater, the number of companies exhibiting has increased and there is a continued growth of interest from abroad at this truly international trade fair.

I am particularly pleased to note that the Hanover Fair has received increasing attention from companies in the German Democratic Republic. This is a sign of growing international competitiveness of the economy in the other part of Germany. But it also shows that we are on the right lines in the efforts we have made for inter-German trade. The Hanover Fair does its bit to bring the German Democratic Republic economy to the attention of businessmen from abroad. This can bring nothing but advantages for all concerned. Hanover is the ideal centre for that friendly economic rivalry that the Bonn government welcomes and which it will as far as possible promote in the future.

This is not only true with regard to the GDR. As a meeting place for businessmen from all over the world the Fair gains in significance from year to year, not least in a political sense.

Every Hanover Fair is first and foremost a reflection of the economic situation which our economic developments are reflected with unusual clarity and intensity. I am certain that 1970 has been no exception to this rule. Practitioners and theoreticians of economic policy gain a swifter and sometimes more impressive insight into economic trends to be expected in the coming months than they could glean from official statistics.

Order books of the thousands of exhibitors at the Fair will indicate the pulse rate of our domestic industrial economy and our foreign trade. But in addition here in Hanover new economic data will be made available.

The central government hopes and expects that the Fair will have registered a firmer and steadier pulse in the Federal Republic economy as free from signs of weakness as it is from unhealthy and exaggerated booms.

The prerequisites for this have been created already beginning with revaluation of the Mark last October and the decisions on economic policy in the past few months, cuts in government spending, reserve funds and last but not least the increase in Bank Rate to 7.5 per cent formed the bases for a period of stabilised growth.

The aim of this policy is to prevent in this country that frame of mind which leads to inflation.

This policy does not mean that workers have to fear for the safety of their jobs. Likewise no industrialist should fall prey to that pessimism which is detrimental to sound economic growth. Both extremes would be wrong.

There is not the faintest suspicion that the central government and the Bundesbank have overshot the mark in their measures to calm the economy.

In Bonn and Frankfurt we have not been prescribing a sleeping draught but simply a tranquillizer. Even that, as is quite understandable, has hit many people rather hard.

More stability cannot be gained without administering medications which may be rather painful.

Pinpricks such as these, however, are slight and generally speaking can scarcely be felt in comparison to the worry and hardship of inflationary tendencies, which are noticeable in many of our neighbouring countries.

In our attempts to prevent such a development which we shall almost certainly do, we are not necessarily throwing away what has been prescribed by former Bonn governments.

Our concern is to bring the economy to a high plateau on which it can rest without sliding into a depression or soaring upwards to another boom.

I would like to state categorically here and now that there will not be another recession. A recession will not come either as an occupational hazard in our efforts to achieve economic stability nor should anyone fear that we shall use it as an intentional weapon of economic policy.

The present government sees it as its duties and duties of equal importance to achieve economic stability and also to aid economic growth.

There is legislation ordering us to make this the basis of any economic policies we formulate.

In the fight for more stability we will not lose sight of the healthy growth that is a necessary part of our economy.

In addition to this we have at our disposal bolstering measures that allow us to come through the present restrictive period in official economic policy without difficulties.

Industrial order books will be full for the next few months. The budgetary policies of the Bonn government designed to dampen down the overvalued economy can be removed at any time and even completely reversed. I do not believe it will be expedient to do this in the very near future. However there is a possibility to react to any new information received quickly and efficiently in order to make our economic policy sufficiently secure. Even Bank Rate is not fixed firmly forever.

The measures that have been taken so far are quite justified in the face of present

tendencies and those that can be expected in the foreseeable future with regard to economic development.

If the situation should change there will be no difficulty in swinging the rudder and steering a new course.

The Hanover Fair gave us valuable new insights into our economic situation as it is, and future prospects.

It was also a very clear guide to how revaluation of the Mark affected our competitiveness abroad.

I have no doubt that Federal Republic business organisations used the Hanover Fair to demonstrate what they can achieve.

All pessimistic predictions about the damage to our exports by the change to parity have been shown to be highly exaggerated.

It has proved that our efforts to achieve stability while protecting our exports have involved measures that at least at the outset have not been popular with those hit by them.

But I am convinced that the viability of Federal Republic business organisations is great enough for them to adjust to new situations.

If companies here are taking a far greater interest in the domestic market than this corresponds exactly to the intentions of the government's economic policy.

(Hannoversche Presse, 25 April 1970)



The German Democratic Republic Foreign Trade Minister Heinz Behrendt accompanied by Klaus Kietar Arndt from the Economic Affairs Ministry visit Hanover Fair. There was increased GDR interest and participation in the fair this year.

Not all plain sailing to judge by Hanover Fair

The Hanover Fair is the Delphic oracle of Federal Republic economic trends. What is happening in Hanover today is a fair guide to what will be happening to this country's economy tomorrow and throughout the coming year.

Last year a glance back to the world's economic situation in 1969 was the simplest way of foretelling the future. The message was simple and clear and economists knew exactly where they were going — upwards.

Foreign industrialists came streaming into Hanover in their hundreds and thousands to place their orders before the inevitable happened — and sure enough the inevitable happened: revaluation.

That was the message Hanover screamed at foreign visitors; for people in this country there was an equally clear piece of advice to be gleaned from Hanover — place your orders before prices start soaring and delivery dates become impossible long.

This year, however, there is an air of uncertainty hanging over the Hanover Trade Fair. The list of imponderables is endless. First of all there is the Sphinx's enigma: how long will the Bundesbank keep Bank Rate at the present exotic level?

What is a manufacturer of building equipment to say to a building contractor who plans to postpone placing an order until credit is cheaper? If he advises him to place an immediate order since delivery dates will be delayed in any event it is possible that the customer will take fright at the massive expenditure and withdraw his order completely.

Heavy industry on which there is as always a great emphasis, is being advised to bolster its export markets since domestic markets are too limited to allow a sufficiently large production level to be viable. But heavy industry sees at the same time its viability abroad threatened by high interest rates.

In addition to this there are consequences of revaluation which in many quarters have not been completely swallowed and digested. Export markets have been nurtured at any price since a market once lost becomes a closed shop for a long time or forever.

The possibility of raising prices on the home market to cover losses abroad without damage is becoming slimmer.

Likewise there are doubts about future

trends in salaries. It should be demanded for more pay will continue to be presented. But what price increase these bring in their wake when it comes last year only really began to effect this year?

Since last autumn there have been increases of wildcat strikes with uncontrollable consequences for the economy. Will it be necessary to raise prices as a result of wage demands as has been necessary in the pottery industry? Will the market be able to bear price increases?

For the manufacturers of capital goods there is one overriding certainty that they have overfull order books precisely the exhibitors of capital goods in Hanover at the Fair who are pitted.

For them above all there is uncertainty about the whims and fancies of consumers, and over the whole industry ideas on prestige are not firm. These consumers would rather with silver cutlery from cardboard than forsake their beloved motor on holiday abroad.

In an interview with *Hannoversche Presse* a manufacturer of light for homes said that his business was waiting for a boom.

Proud claims of massive growth in many branches of industry in 1969, tempered with disturbing price levels. The one is a facade hiding what is a very small increase in turnover.

In this situation of general uncertainty what is being done by the formulation of economic policy whose most notable representative, Karl Schiller, was unable to appear in Hanover due to indisposition. It was left to Chancellor Willy Brandt by Karl Schiller, to reassure industrialists that things would soon be right.

The Federal Chancellor's speech, however, was anything but soothing, especially as Willy Brandt himself made reference to the regional assembly elections where the question of prices and incomes is a key electoral factor.

The reactions to Brandt's speech in Hanover ranged from shoulder shrugs to vexation.

Revaluation, it was said from many quarters, had benefited foreign industrialists.

■ HANOVER I

CeBit Hall is lost in trade fair maze

Ambulancemen had to stretch a man from the new "CeBit" Hall. He was crying out for help. Doctors diagnosed agoraphobia and prescribed deep breaths of fresh air and an immediate trip back home.

The visitor was the first casualty of the largest fairs and exhibitions hall in the world which was only recently opened.

The name CeBit originates from *Centrum für Büro- und Informationstechnik* (Centre for Office and Information Techniques). This one hall is as large as the whole new fairground area being planned for Düsseldorf.

To visit every stand in the CeBit Hall you would have to walk thirty kilometres (about 19 miles). If you spent just a few minutes chatting to each of the exhibitors you would not have time to get round to all of them in one day. In fact you would be doing well to interview half of them!

One French visitor to the Fair gasped as he was escorted into CeBit: "This hall is just not human!" Other visitors chipped in: "This must be the world's biggest bed!"

On the roof of the CeBit Hall there are several hundred small buildings from which exhibitors operate and where they can negotiate with customers.

This new giant among exhibition halls leaves everything else in Hanover standing. Although the designer is proud of his creation it has been the subject of severe criticism.

Many critics would have been happier with two or three smaller halls. The branches of industry that gravitate to Hanover each year are highly expensive and lack of space may occur again.

It is feared that not long will elapse before further building programmes will have to be undertaken. One of the directors of the Hanover Fair said: "My recurrent nightmare is — two CeBits!"

Spectacular though it may be CeBit does not even make up one tenth of the exhibition area at the Hanover Fair.

Continued from page 10

lists mainly the Economic Stabilisation Law had been abortive since no one could say with accuracy when the powers it gave should be implemented.

In addition to this it was said implementation of these powers depended on political expediency. Doubts were also increased on whether an isolated Federal Republic stabilisation policy was still possible in the face of an increasing international interdependence of our economy.

Finally — and this is important — industrialists as a whole have the uncomfortable feeling that the general public expects them to work miracles without having enough insight to see the difficulties involved therein.

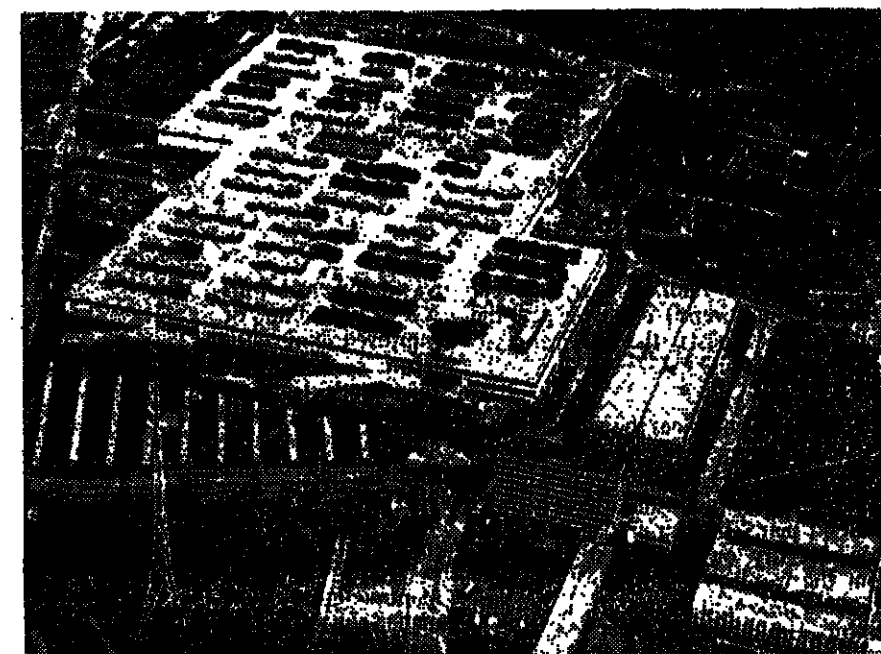
A prominent member of the chemical industry said at a press interview: "You would never believe what is expected of industry."

One matter on which all voices could be united is the call to make economic policy debates more down to earth and matter of fact.

Certainly the challenge is being made to the economy itself.

At the Hanover Fair the impression was not always gained that industry and industrialists were treating the problem of stabilising the currency with as much serious intent as they are championing the cause of exports.

Bernard von Stummfeldt
(Hannoversche Presse, 25 April 1970)



An aerial view of the CeBit Hall at the Hanover Fair. This is a huge complex including 'city on the roof' with 750 apartment units on the area over the exhibition halls. Beside the Z-shaped complex is Hall 2. (Photo: AP)

Visitors are astounded to see no less than 22 halls and vast expanses of open exhibition land.

All around there are parking spaces for 45,000 vehicles which converge on the exhibition area from all sides. The supply system would be adequate for sending an army into battle.

Following the most recent new building developments Hanover has become a veritable monster of 'organisational' work, technology and traffic.

Hanover's reputation is for being an exhibition for those branches of industry that are out to expand.

It is a showplace for electronics, measuring apparatus and gauges, data processing, office equipment and the rapidly growing air and water purification industry.

But if the Hanover Trade Fair is to remain true to this aim and continue to fulfil it in the future, allowing a growing number of exhibitors from abroad to show off their wares then further expansion is essential.

There is no doubt that Hanover is an ideal platform for manufacturers of capital goods in this country and from abroad. Here major companies can do more than complete sales, they can boost their name with public relations work.

Nobody comes to Hanover to stand in the shadows. Nobody cowers like a wallflower.

If the expansion of the Hanover Fair is to be checked then some hard thinking must be done right now. Can the Fair continue on the same lines as this year and in years gone by?

Varying possibilities for escaping the dilemma of greatness have been thought out. Fifteen machinery manufacturing concerns have reached an agreement among themselves that they should not all exhibit every year. Instead they open a

Office Equipment

Office furnishing firms and specialists dealing in office efficiency methods are having to design new equipment to keep pace with the third generation of computers that business organisations in all sections of the economy and industry are now employing. A centre for providing information on new developments in office equipment was in operation in the new Halle 1 at this year's Hanover Fair. Many firms put on show here data processing equipment which is easily integrated with staff. At the special office information centre at the Fair Voko Limited exhibited a sample of the secretary's desk of the future. In the one unit there is a typewriter, a calculator, a telephone, a dictation machine with a telephone adaptor and an automatic calendar.

(Photo: Centre East)

There are signs that industrialists are prepared to compromise. They are it seems willing to compromise between the desirability of having a stall at the Hanover Trade Fair and the limitations of space in Hanover.

Attempts at rationalisation and integration were to be seen in embryonic form at this year's Hanover Fair. For instance in the chemicals industry.

The chemicals industry has presented its products, new synthetics, paints and the like, not as isolated entities but in use, that is to say applied to models, entire houses, cars, locomotives and such.

There certainly has not been and will not be a revolution in exhibiting methods but there will be evolution.

There are many ways in which future Hanover Fairs will differ from those we have known in the past. Boundaries between the various branches of industry will be blurred and in some cases may be broken through completely.

Technological branches will probably group themselves around a central supply source at the Fair.

In future exhibitors are likely to restrict themselves to showing off the real essentials instead of, as now, trying to exhibit everything.

One day these branches of industry may have their own trade fairs of a specialised nature, and which will not necessarily be rigidly once every year.

At these more specialised fairs there will be ample opportunity for exhibitors to demonstrate as many of their wares as they wish.

Hanover's duty would be to act as a general round-up of novel ideas. This is a development which could already be seen to a certain extent this year in Hanover.

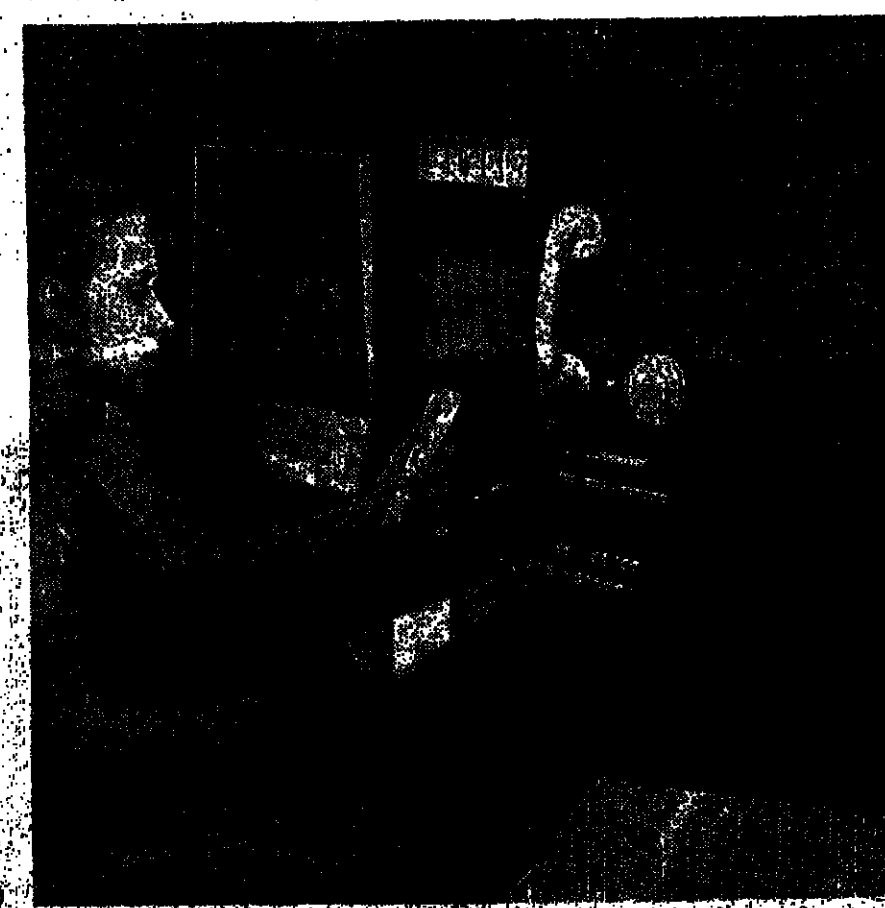
For instance the large steel companies view the Fair in this way and offer on their stalls only a selection of their year's production.

Whatever the individual developments have been and will be, the overall picture shows that technological branches of industry have virtually taken over Hanover.

The glass, porcelain, chronometer, jewellery and silverware industries are finding themselves, along with other non-technical sectors of industry crowded out and hustled into some convenient little corner.

Last vestiges of atmosphere in the sales of more exclusive consumer goods are being stifled by heavy industry and technology. Hanover's mammoth fair is, albeit reluctantly, turning its attention from its oldest customers.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 April 1970)



Continued on page 11

■ HANOVER II

A review of the exhibits at this year's Fair

Year after year the Hanover Fair, the greatest industrial show on earth, opens its doors to crack buyers and sales strategists from all over the world. As for the general public, the consumer superfair once more boasted new products designed to make life even easier, more comfortable and trouble-free in our affluent society. Even so, many exhibits give rise to the suspicion that a number of firms know not only "what women want" but also what potential customers might be persuaded to want.

House-owners plagued by iced-up gutters in the winter can invest in an electric gutter heating system developed by a cable manufacturer. For annual running costs of roughly 75 Marks, it is claimed, this device will ensure ice-free gutters and drainpipes.

Another firm aims to relieve householders of the tiresome business of clearing snow from the pavement in front of the house, something German householders are compelled by law to do. With

the aid of its four-horse-power, two-gear (forward and reverse) road-sweeper, the manufacturer boasts, the pavement virtually sweeps itself.

A new pen combines the advantages of a fountain pen and a ball-point. The point is a bearing clad in plastic that makes writing as easy and smooth as with a fountain pen. The pen can be left open, does not dry out, writes at any angle from the word go and without smearing and uses ink that is water-, cold- and heatproof.

Do-it-yourself enthusiasts will be delighted by a newly-developed hot-wire saw for cutting and modelling plastics. Any cut required can be made and the saw slices through plastic like a knife through butter. Equipment includes a foot-pedal and a special hand-modelling tool. The saw is extremely compact.

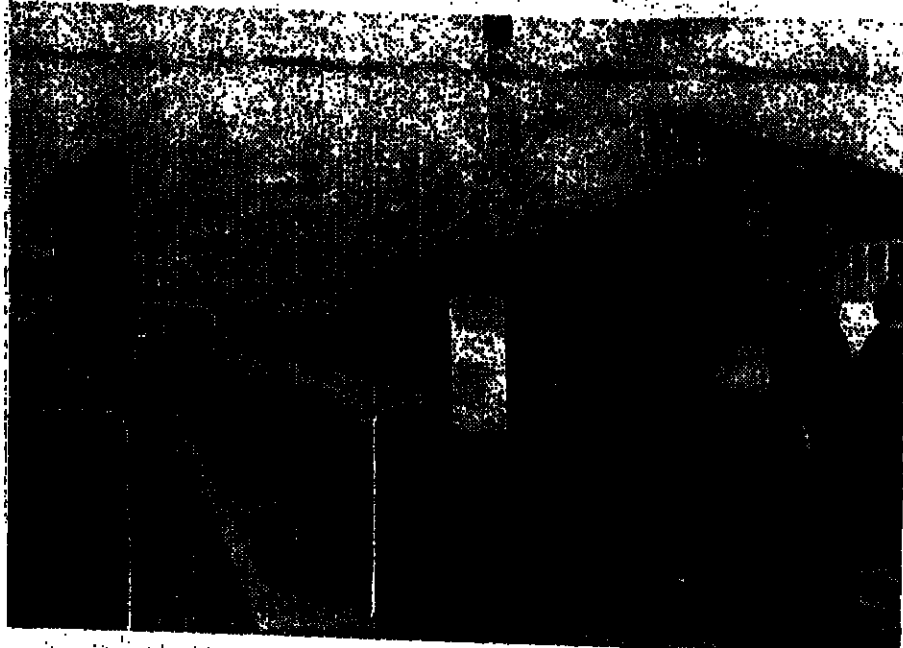
Switching safe deposits in the strong room, a stratagem often encountered in detective stories, is rendered impossible by the latest in safes. Deposit boxes are

A number of firms exhibited new or improved mini-ventilators or heaters at this year's Hanover Fair. They are specially suited for bathrooms, toilets and other rooms in the house. Air conditioning for private houses is also available. Manufacturers have made concerted efforts to gain the custom of householders who are tired of freezing to death in bathroom or toilet. Heater-cum-ventilators are switched on automatically via the light-switch or a door contact and switch themselves off when the occupant leaves.

The transport sector also has a number of surprises in store. Krupp's have developed a freight container designed for jumbo jets. Should it prove a success holidaymakers may one day deposit their luggage at the main station where it is packed into the container. The container is driven to the airport, loaded in one simple operation and not emptied until it reaches the hotel, palm trees, sun and sand.

Hospital patients will also be having an easier time of it if the system designed by a manufacturer of conveyor belts based in the south of this country proves a success. His trolley runs automatically along a network of track covering the entire hospital, including corridors and lifts. A patient delivered at the entrance could be transferred to a trolley, the

The futuristic tube (above right) is a weekend house made entirely of BASF synthetics and designed by Swiss architect Franz Ulrich Duttler of St Gallen. It costs 88,000 Marks including erection on its stilts, is fifteen metres (48 ft) long, five in diameter, weighs eight tons and has 888 square ft on floor space. The self-spherical seat, designed jointly by Rosenthal and Wilkhahn, is a versatile item of furniture. It boasts a wardrobe, a valuable deposit with lock, a reading lamp, a writing surface, a miniature bar, radio, tape recorder and fan. Below left is shown a seven-foot two-inch diameter pylon 184 ft long destined for the Munich Olympics site and weighing 118.5 tons. And below right and really down to earth, is a muck shifter that makes short shrift of a few cubic yards of soil. It tunnels its way almost underground in no time at all. (Photos: dpa 2, Meise-AG/O. Hassenberg, Rüdiger Kluge)



■ HANOVER III

The logistics of the world's largest trade fair

Once a year the people of Hanover have something in common with the Tyrolese in the holiday season: they sell their beds and sleep in the barn, as it were. They spend the night on the living-room sofa or a camp bed while their guests dream sweetly on foam-rubber mattresses.

The Hanover Fair is a money-spinner for guests and hosts. In any 24 hours during the Fair fortnight the municipal accommodation bureau caters for 3,000 to 5,000 people. Last year's record was 8,000 in the course of a single day.

In addition to Hanover's 4,400 hotel and boarding house beds the bureau had arranged bookings for 10,000 rooms before this year's Fair even began. At least 600,000 guests were expected and full use was made of the 27,000 names and addresses in Hanover, Bad Pyrmont, Bad Harzburg and Bad Gandersheim that the bureau has in reserve.

These 27,000 rooms cost between seven and fourteen Marks. The price is fixed by the bureau. To demand more is to risk a stiff fine.

Some 35,000 Hanover people rent rooms privately during the Fair, waving goodbye to peace, quiet and comfort for a couple of weeks. To take but one example typical of thousands, the wife moves into the living-room and the husband sleeps on the verandah, thanking his lucky stars that the weather is good this year.

Thousands of Hanover people sacrifice their annual holidays in order to earn a little extra during the Fair fortnight. Many a housewife spends the time as a hostess, a waitress or a secretary.

For many local people the Fair means the prospect of a new standard lamp or a garden swing settee, so they are prepared to put up with a certain amount of inconvenience.

Up to a fortnight before the Fair started local people have in the past had to tour half a dozen shops before finding what they want. Butter, milk, cheese, wine — all have been sold out in the vicinity of the exhibition grounds, bought by hungry stand-builders.

Bakers have to bake a good few more bread rolls and loaves than usual and the demand for razors and blades is uncommonly high at chemists' shop. As the Fair gets under way there is a growing demand for cosmetics and preparations for sore feet.

Hanover at Fair time has more than its usual complement of large foreign cars and prostitutes. Some 700 girls pack their bags in Munich, Berlin, Frankfurt, Hamburg and Cologne to come to the assistance of their 400 or so opposite numbers in Hanover — and earn a slice of the cake, of course.

Taxis and hire cars are mobilised to the last moped. During Fair fortnight 685 taxi drivers are on the road more or less without interruption, ferrying visitors from one point to another.

Herr Gutzmann, manager of the organising company and the man responsible for food arrangements, employs more than 8,000 extra staff. Chefs and waiters stop over at Hanover on their way from ski resorts in Austria and Switzerland to summer resorts on the North Sea and Baltic coasts.

The organisers shell out nearly two million Marks for the travelling-expenses, accommodation and wages of catering staff.

At the Fair, in the queue in front of the sausage stalls, all are equal. Not everyone finds one of the 20,000 seats in the 56 restaurants. Herr Gutzmann, who is responsible for 31 of them, reckons that 80,000 people can be fed in the course of

a day but, of course, that many people have to wait a fair length of time before they are served.

In fact would-be diners can have to wait up to an hour and a half and time is money and a scarce commodity at the Fair.

Sooner than starve visitors can always tuck away a hot dog. The 37 sausages stalls sell roughly 1,200,000 sausages and a million soft drinks per Fair. There are also 234 mobile snack bars and 75 sellers of ice cream and the like from trays.

Major exhibitors can, of course, bring cooks of their own. Irene Lutz of IBM, for instance, prepares 300 cheese and sausage rolls, 200 cups of tea and eighteen lbs worth of coffee for her firm's 200-strong Fair staff, who eat a hot meal in the evening.

The favourite meal, incidentally, is still schnitzel, which was almost pipped at the post by fresh asparagus and ham last year but is unlikely to have been challenged this year since asparagus is scarce at the moment.

Hanover started last year to spruce itself up as far as sex is concerned. Too many people were heading for Hamburg in the evening. This year Hanover has outdone itself. Striptease and topless waitresses provide recreation for the tired Fair man and keep the cash registers ringing.

Initial preparations for the Fair began in November when Helmut Bergmann of the police and Gerhard Schine of the local government authority worked out preliminary traffic arrangements.

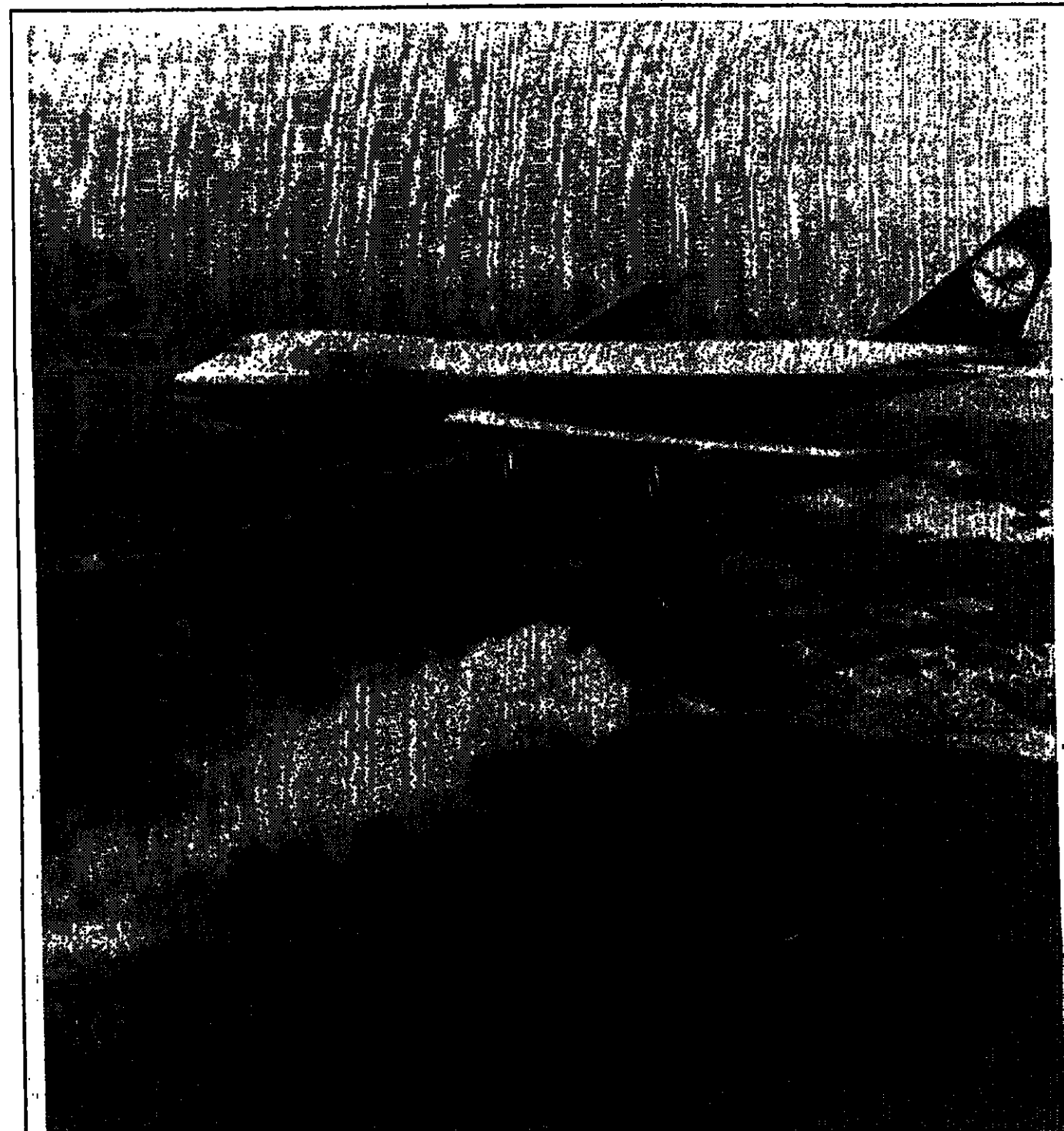
The result of their work is that there

are 43,300 parking lots in the immediate vicinity of the exhibition grounds, 15,000 emergency lots nearby, 350 attendants and 65 supervisors to ensure that nothing untoward occurs.

Visitors reach Hanover via 31 access routes and twenty diversionary routes should the need arise. The police supervise traffic with the aid of 900 officers working three shifts, 600 (as opposed to the normal 400) in patrol cars, thirty mounted police to impress motorists on the parking-lots twenty CID men with a special brief to keep their eyes open for pickpockets and industrial spies, thirteen TV monitors and three helicopters with two 200-watt loudspeakers to give instructions to motorists should the need arise.

The fairground itself is an uninhabited city. Two hundred people work at the post office. Thirty customs officers handle 3,000 items worth 45 million Marks. Power consumption is equivalent to that of a city of 150,000 people. The ten-track railway station on a twelve-acre site is the largest privately-owned station in Europe.

(Handelsblatt, 28 April 1970)



Movies aren't entertaining when you're not in the mood, or when you've got more important things to do. And putting down the ear-phones isn't a good solution, because you'll catch yourself staring at the screen and wondering what's going on.

We've found a great solution to

this problem.

The Boeing 747. The world's largest and fastest jetliner. This plane is different from any other plane. It has four big Economy-class "living rooms". And we reserved one of them for those passengers who don't want to watch movies.

As far as we know, we are the

only airline to give you this choice. Actually, you can do some walking around in this spacious plane. In two wide aisles.

And in first class you can even walk out of the movie and go upstairs. To a bar-lounge.

You'll enjoy our new planes.

With or without movies.

 Lufthansa

DIE WELT
UNTERSUCHUNG DER TATGESCHICHTE UND DEUTSCHLAND

Three out of four applicants come to Ursula Tautz's office fill out a question-

whether 4,000 Marks will be invested for a seven-week training period.

Lufthansa bought the wreckage, had it repaired and renovated, and used it to simulate conditions aboard a plane and to

(Photo: Lufthansa)

In another hall at the Lufthansa base in Frankfurt there is a section of a Jumbo jet. The mock-up fuselage of the Boeing 747 is forty feet high. Here stewards and

Hans-Werner Iser
(DIE WELT, 23 April)

This is not like handball. Handball players are tough customers, fouls occur at the drop of a hat. Yet in Dortmund they did not make a point of dropping their opponents. They were friendly to the point of consoling the other side.

(Photo: Nordbille)

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So it is that vestiges of abnormality remain in a mere sporting encounter between two German teams from the two German states — a simple game of handball.

(DIE ZEIT, 1 May 1970)

Number three in the list was Kunstseva

So it is unfair to call Gummersbach VfL Schmidt after all.

(DIE ZEIT, 1 May 1970)

Car-owners also had to dig deep in their pockets. Repairs to rust-eaten bodywork

Nor was the winter too hard on seedlings. Thanks to the blanket of snow

There was a short pause in the winter rigours during February, particularly in the south and the south-west of the Federal Republic, causing snow to melt

People coming back from early days in the south where the sun is so hot have had to hang their light clothes up in the wardrobe and wait for the better weather to come along.

Adm	SA 0.05	Colombia	col. \$ 1—	Panama	NT 0.5—	Indonesia
Albanian	10	Congo (Brazzaville)	FF 10—	Paraguay	NT 0.5—	Iran
Algeria	Alc. 10	Congo (F.C.F.A.)	30—	Peru	F.C.F.A. 30—	Iraq
Angola	D 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	—	Gambia	11 d.	Ireland
Argentina	3 m n 45	Makutu 7—	—	Chad	DM 1—	Israel
Australia	10 c.	Cuba	C 0.85	China	11 d.	Italy
Austria	3	Cuba Rica	C 0.85	Great Britain	11 d.	Ivory Coast
Belgium	10 c.	Cyprus	11 d.	Greece	Dr 4—	Jamaica
Bolivia	bfr 0.5	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Guatemala	G 0.15	Japan
Burkina Faso	N. C. 10 c.	Denmark	F.C.F.A. 30—	Guinea	BWT 1—	Jordan
Burma	Law 0.05	Denmark	dkr 0.80	Haiti	F.C. 30—	Kanya
Cameroon	K 0.60	Denmark	RD 0.10	Guinea	C 0.85	Kuwait
Canada	F. Bu. 10	Domin. Rep.	RD 0.10	Honduras	NT 0.50	Laos
Cambodia	F.C.F.A. 3.40	El Salvador	C 0.50	Hong Kong (Br.)	HK 0.70	Liberia
Cameroon	F.C.F.A. 3.40	Ethiopia	Rth. 0.50	Hungary	FL 1—	Libya
Canada	Can. 0.20	Phil.	11 d.	Indonesia	NT 0.50	Madagascar
Chad	dk 0.40					

Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
R10.—	Malaysia	M. 4. 00	Peru	S. 3.60	Syria	S 5 00
50 flils	Mali	FM 50.00	Philippines	P. Phil. 6.00	Tanzania	RA 5 00
11 d	Mexico	M. 1.50	Poland	ZL 5.50	Thailand	B 3.—
11 d 8.40	Morocco	MD —.65	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	TR 5 00
Lib. 20	Mozambique	—	Rhodesia	R. 1 d	Togo	F.C.P.A. 30.—
F.C.P.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Rouanda	R. Kw 12.—	Turkey	T 1 & 1.2
11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 5.00	Rumania	Lei 1.60	Tunisia	65.—
Yn 50	Netherlands Antilles	—	Saudi Arabia	S. S. 6.00	Uganda	UAS 0.50
50 flils	Norway	G. sat. 0.25	Sweden	skr 0.60	Ukraine	U 5.—
RA 25	New Zealand	C 0.65	Switzerland	FS 5.00	Uruguay	P 20.—
R10 40	Nicaragua	C 0.65	Senegal	F.C.P.A. 30.—	USA	8 00
P 40.—	Niger	F.C.P.A. 30.—	Sierra Leone	S. 1.10	USSR	57.50
Lib 9.18	Nigeria	11 d	Somalia	Sh 50 0.00	USA	8 00
50 flils	Norway	Nkr 0.60	South Africa	Rand 1.00	Venezuela	VB 5.—
Pakistan	—	S. 5.00	South Korea	Won 25.—	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
FM 26.—	Panama	S. 2.15	Spain	V.N. 1.00	Zambia	11